the person making it up to a copy for 6 months;

a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club has been forwarded, additions

may be made to it, on the same terms.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHI G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858.

NO. 596.

WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era.

THE HEART OF FIRE! BY WILLIAM M. BRIGGS. Oh! wildest heart that ever beat, On faithful breast reposing, Oh! fondest truth, oh! passion sweet, Come, round thine eye-lash to the cheek, And veil its tortured quiver, Too sad, dear friend, their anguish bleak Too wild this angry shiver; Oh! Heart of Fire!

There-close thine eyes! I lay my hands In love's divinest greeting,
And all thy forehead's beauty stands Pale white, as steel in heating; Thy heart to mine, and mine to thee. Two rocks that in midcurrent, Breast boldly out the whirling sea, And dash in wrath the torrent, As ours, fond Heart

Too late we look upon the Past. The pain that bound those moments fast Shall bind the Future faster. I'll tear each fibre of my life-That but for thee was growing-Thy faithful heart hath felt the knife, And mine shall stanch the flowing Thou wounded Heart!

For through it all, so lost to fame, Our purpose dared not falter— Oh! faithful soul, thy heart of flame Burned pure on passion's altar: In field of Heaven, when angels bright Rise up to praise God loudly, They ne'er will turn their foreheads white Toward Him more pure or proudly

The Past has been like branding steel. That stamped its anger deeply, And what we felt, as what we feel, But proved us more completely. We read with dry eyes more than all That living death erases, Nor feared to tear the funeral pall That hid our dear hopes' faces, In scorn, brave Heart!

And when in pain we smiled with lips Dead-white in pitying quiver, The Past grew all one blank eclipse Our souls more clear than ever ; I kiss thine eyes, I kiss thy brow, 1 kiss thy bosom's whiteness Dear friend, I never knew, till now, That Love could wear such brightness At rest, calm Heart!

Ah me! What fountains of surprise Lie in a midnight tremble Down the deep convex of thine eyes, That Love's full heavens resemble While golden stars and magic dreams Float upward to a sweet So full-Hope stands for what it seems And Love o'erflows completeness;

Hushed Heart, at rest!

Oh! loved once! in a heartfelt love, Be trustful in the loving,
For sadly oft we strive to prove What scarce is worth the proving; For loving once let life suffice, And full content content us, Lest Heaven take back the sweet surprise She trembled when she lent us;

LIFE IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 6, 1858. The Effect of the New Police and Passnort Regulations in France-The French Press With the Corps Legislatif-Miss R** Cru elly Treated by Her Ami de Voyage, Master H.-Professor Morse's Invention Appreciated and Remunerated in Europe-Latest

culated to benefit the already stagnant trade.

The stock exchanges are in a continual feverish excitement, and the most insignificant rumors cause it suddenly to rise or fall. The result of all the present state of affairs is not to be fathomed. Everything is considered possi-

without control, and quoted very extensively, is the eleven nounces, eaged with narrow green sail, flounces pinked on either side, making a played with the ribbon whence depended my godfather's guinea. How could I be otherwise York. That paper seems exceedingly to please spring toilets. the anti-republican and anti-liberal party in the official Government organ, shows forth one of taste irreproachable.

ble quality is exceedingly scarce among the children of aucient Gaul. The official papers

Very wide plain and double skirts continue party. Dr. Carleton's profession engaged much on the morning fixed for my departure from Carleton's. I received news of a very serious

They rambled over mountains and through valleys, glided over the blue waves of the noble lakes from one place to another more beautiful.

Rebecca, a true connoisseur of the human race, some sian society had had on the character of hearacter of the son discovered the obnavious influence Russian society had had on the character of hearacter of the point out to him the pernicions consequences of idleness, "the root of all evil," and held up to him as a forcible example the frugal, industrious, and contented Swiss population, to prove that hap piness depends on inward resources, exercised for the benefit of self and our fellow man. The moon as weetheart; and if not, if you have a sweetheart; and if not, if you the fair sex. But R., like a true missionary It was after dinner, then, on my eighth birthfrom the New World, perseveringly continued day. I was full of wonder as to the coming njudiciously renewed admonitions suddenly the protection of the Czar, seized the favorite his request, I went to his side. known presented to him by Prince Skinoff, and "Francis," said he, "hold out your hand.

can youth.

Spring, which had openly declared itself during the month of April, has assumed an unwelcome and unusually chilling May garb. But r the interior of Algiers. Men continue to be ken from their beds, and hurried to the dungons to await transportation, without trial.

The present passport system in France is the trial transportation of silks and light woollen spring materials, at the stately smile on my god the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, telling her in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, the stately smile on my god at the trick I had perpetrated, The present passport system in France is the most vexations that has ever existed, and it is of silks and light woollen spring materials, at thought that my godfather indeed possessed reduced prices, enabling us patiently to await supernatural power, had divined my wish, and muslins and bareges, which we hope will scon be more seasonable. Thus the Chine silks of but had placed in my hands the talisman which tolerable nuisance to travellers, who now avoid several tender shades, tastefully blended, have was also to secure my own. For many nights France as much as possible—a system not cal. attracted the attention of our fashionables, who after, I scarcely slept. I exulted in the possesculated to benefit the already stagnant trade. adopted them for the spring races. The dresses sion of my treasure; but it was with trembling.

be fathomed. Everything is considered possible under this arbitrary Government.

The press is, as I once before stated, com
own. The Pompadour silks of the beautiful Eugenie lilac, much worn by the Empress herself, blended with white, is eminently successful. Another dress of plain green silk, with a ribbon. Year after year did the feeling that its

sometimes happens, greatly to nient fashion of basques; and we may justly selves; free from control, since my guardian's consequently powerless.

"Absurd!" say. Well, it was. But it was. test to Dame Crinoline, who is not possessed

Etats Unis as a fair specimen of American throat, with one or two points in front, one be-

It is whispered that Principalities.

It is whispered that Principalities.

Appointed Viceroy of Algiers.

Mr. Hanssman, Prefect of Paris, is at open war with the Corps Legislatif. He unscrupulation war with the Corps Legislatif. He unscrupulation of substituting it for its "lucky" brother, when leaves a same style to be reported in the same spirits. I leaving Derbyshire, not in quite the same style difference being principally in the materials and trimmings. Barege, grenadine, toile de soie, taffetas laine, in checks, stripes, or chire, leaving Derbyshire, not in quite the same style if it wasn't for his mother, I don't know what I originally intended, and very far from feeling own, though I was in a manner compelled to submit; and it was examined, duly compared the first in order for a vote on their passage to the first in order for a vote on the fir

is now enjoying the benefit of his sire's exertions. R., accompanied by young H., came to Paris as a matter of course; and when tired of the gayeties of this capital, they took refuge among the quiet and lofty Swiss mountains, les extremes letouchent. Vevay, lovely Vevay, was chosen as a temporary summer abode, where they enjoyed the charms of the unparalleled Helvetia to their hearts' content. Helvetia to their hearts' content.

They rambled over mountains and through valleys, glided over the blue waves of the noble lakes from one place to another more beautiful. Rebecca, a true connoisseur of the human race, soon discovered the obnoxious influence Russian society had had on the character of her sian society had had on the character of her wonderfully appropriate, generally comething

of his "luck" might be revealed to me. I could feel my heart throb, though my breath had company. enraged H.; he forgot he was no longer under was almost suspended, as, in compliance with

result of all the present state of affairs is not to be fathomed. Everything is considered possible under this arbitrary Government.

The press is, as I once before stated, completely gagged. The French newspapers now look much like our country papers, three sides being filled with advertisements, and one with puffis.

The Independance Belge, as good a Napoleon four weeks. The only paper which is received to the new being about one-eixth of an incomplete the method without control, and quoted very extensively, is the Courrier des Etuts Units, published in New in the control of the Courrier des Etuts Units, published in New in the control of the family gave me something to the family and the present state of affairs is not to be farmed and one with state of the beautiful Eugenie lilac, much worn by the Empress her, and the Empress her as like was heather bag, with a unter covering of silk, in which I placed my subject to the family supers of time I ean own how much I was in when I knew. This was two years affected by its disappearance; then I was affected by its di

her curtain lectures, and sometimes even allowed herself to resort to strong language, when
the subject under treatment was laboring under
the effects of exhilarating spirits. One unforthe effects of exhilarating spirits. One unfor-

the speedy discovery of my imposture.

Two days afterward, in packing up my goods and chattels, preparatory to departure, I missed my godfather's guinea. I ransacked every my godfather's guinea. the speedy discovery of my imposture.

Two days afterward, in packing up my goods

me crazy."

"Be quie

oring toilets.

The crinoline is still unfortunately leaning weakness, but it influenced me; nevertheless, I amongst the ruins of Carthage. He did not got on well enough, and in time we took this father's Guinea."

The crinoline is still unfortunately leaning weakness, but it influenced me; nevertheless, I amongst the ruins of Carthage. He did not got on well enough, and in time we took this father's Guinea." France; it portrays all our sins with a masterly pencil and vivid colors—to a day predicts
the unquestionable downfall of the American

The crinoline is still untortunately leaning towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful the towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length been successful towards an increase of rotundity. And the all-ruling fashion has at length also, and with good cause—I won. At the all-ruling fashion has at length also, and with good cause—I won. At the all-ruling fashion has at length also, and with good cause—I won. At the all-ruling fashion has at length also, and with good cause—I won. At the all-ruling fashion has at length also, and with good cause—I won. At the all-ruling f

Maiss R***** X*****, of the city of brotherly love, a lady verging on the horizon of half a century, and possessed of a sung little fortune, which saway time pleasantly loitering about the century, and possessed of a sung little fortune, which saway time pleasantly loitering about the way. It is a more to have been used with respect to him, ute." I readily compiled with the first and income to most material portion of this advice; I dramk time than himself. He had worked his own the beer—no difficult task, when a man is thirsty, and way time pleasantly loitering about the way, literally by hair-breadins at first; and, I believes, one of his grand elements of accessa was full received the first and the draught good Derbyshire home brewed; and the draught good dere was a deep sigh. The landlord was obtained the draught good derements of accessance was and the draught good derements of accessance was and the draught good derements of accessance was and th "Do call it nothing to come giving a fellow beer, just to steal his heart?"

"You're only pcking fun at me," was the reply; but her pretty coquettish air and conscious half smile, which, try as ahe would, she could not screw into a frown, convinced me my considerable and the constitution of the should do better to inquire when a little account of the constitution of the same and constitution of the strength of the constitution of the constitu

enforces them with military exactness. The police stations in the suspicious quarters of Paris, in the provinces, and especially on the frontiers, have all doubled and tripled in number the gend'armes and secret agents. I have learned that the principal train to Marseilles daily takes many political prisoners, destined

stand the shocking barbarity of his conduct, and presisted in his firm conviction that woman should be held in bondage, and that they should be held in bondage, and that they should be held in bondage, and that they should be careful not to contend with man. R, we look, she busied herself at the sideboard, and be careful not to contend with man. R, we look, she busied herself at the sideboard, and be careful not to contend with man. R, we look, she busied herself at the sideboard, and be careful not to contend with man. R, we look, she busied herself at the sideboard, and look, she busied herself at the sideboard, and be careful not to contend with man. R, we look the gentleman played on me, pretending he wanted me to marry him, and keep a shop. Well, Jim was as cross as anything; he never could bear me to look the same cause! Pray guard it carefully; and remember, as long as you possess that, you will never be in want of money."

Spring, which had openly declared itself during her in a light for my clear the principal train to her sall life, was in a position to make mends to those who had suffered by his fied to transfer it to you. May you be as prosition to undertake the side of the side of the side of the side of the state of the sum of t

place; examined every article again and again; When he thought I was in earnest, and I would thought myself I would open the little shrine the ribbon and case were round my neck—the guinea was gone. At first, I thought Mrs. Carleton had contrived to possess herself of it, in order to have a laugh at my discomfiture; but no, she assured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but treessured me she knew nothing of my list but the stringst, and I would neither was in earnest, and I would neither wa At this distance of time I can own how much I was in when I knew. This was two years sixpences, and all the thousand and one articles

war transsman, Frelect of Faris, is at open war war war transsman, Frelect of Faris, is at open war war war war transsman, Frelect of Faris, is at open war war war transsman, Frelect of Faris, is at open war war transsman, Frelect of Faris, is at open war war transsman, Frelect of Faris, is at open trans, dollars, to continue the embellishment of Paris. Mantles will generally be worn high in the drive through the most charming parts of that I dare do. Imagine all the evil fortune you I was placed in a tantalizing position. My had to toil and drudge like a poor woman with having been ordered by the House.

termed, accompanies us into whatever country we chance to meet. Paris being the point de reanspires among us in Europe; the following account I have selected as a fair sample for your columns.

My godfather was a man of a thousand. He pressessed an iron will and a degree of persecution, we are kept an courant of all that transpires among us in Europe; the following account I have selected as a fair sample for your columns.

My godfather was a man of a thousand. He pressessed an iron will and a degree of persecution, we are kept an courant of all that transpires among us in Europe; the following account I have selected as a fair sample for your columns.

My godfather was a man of a thousand. He pressessed an iron will and a degree of persecution, was not anong them.

Tired ater my journey, and allured by the solved on a thing, to execute it at all hazards. He pressessed in this way. The truth then looked up slyly in my face, pouted out her ing, I entered my landlady's peculiar sanctum, and noticing her keys on the table, I asked for something, which would, I knew, oblige her to lead it to us the other day.

My godfather was a man of a thousand. He pressed in this way. The truth was, that baby was what every other man's and noticing her keys on the table, I asked for something, which would, I knew, oblige her to lead it to us the other day. It is a little was the story of Biltis, as he related in the needful lines and angles. She was not anong them.

Tired ater my journey, and allured by the following of then looked up slyly in my face, pouted out her was, that baby was what every other man's and noticing her keys on the table, I saked for something, which would, I knew, oblige her to lead it to us the other day. I then I breakfasted, ordered dinner, intimated my faces I out it to the needful lines and angles. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, demanded the was, that baby was what every other man's and noticing her keys on the table, I saked for something, which would, I knew, oblige her to lated it to us the other day o

compliments, though clumsily executed, were duly appreciated.

"Now do," said I, "be serious, and tell me if you have a sweetheart; and if not, if you have a sweetheart is not a sweetheart.

history of its adoption. I could hardly believe unfold the paper—I was too sure of my game to need the confirmation of sight—but hastly

meal happened to be unusually late, as his friend had company.

After the best toilet circumstances would permit, we entered the dining room. From my knowledge of our host's family habits, I felt sure of seeing my shorkener in perspective; and mercilessly spent his over-excited animosity on the once beautiful shoulders of R. The poor lady left her savage pupil, and sought the protection of an eminent American physician temporarily residing near Vevay. The Doctor responsible to the care you take of my gifts, I opposite, still as a statue, her mouth open to no great width, the said feature being of most in the gloaming. To the Editor of the National Era:

The new political regulations are in full operation throughout France.

General Epinasse enforces them with military exactness. The enforces them with military exactness.

The Doctor received R., with her shoulders as black and blue a century, now give it to you. Yes," he said, moderate dimensions, with her eyes round as a bird's, she stood the picture of astonishment. In one respect she was unlike a statue, for she stand the shocking barbarity of his conduct, and the shocking barbarity of his conduct.

The boundary residuation of the was in the gloan of the said feature being of most in the gloan of the said feature being of

relate the rest.

Believers in "luck," cherishers of crooked

MR. BLIFKINS'S BABY.

ient fashion of basques; and we may justly intribute the victory in that all-important consecuently powerless.

It is tribute the victory in that all-important consecuently powerless.

Waists continue to be buttoned up to the throat, with one or two points in front, one behind, and sometimes accompanied by one on the powerless interested and sometimes accompanied by one on the properties of the properties Etats Unis as a fair specimen of American immorality, whilst in the next column it gives an ascenant of some outrage on society commit an ascenant of some outrage on society commit dealing. Many bodies or corsages are still made just that meet with a business as sometimes as companied by one on the side, are also much worm, or american in the outrage of in the four the second balance the number of crimes committed in France and the United States, the former would unquestionably be our superior. The guillotine is unfortunately as often at play here as the trap is with us; and as to the honesty of French spaculators and tradesment, the world is now convinced that that insessing are still worm. Sleeves contained by the world is now convinced that that insessing are in the world is now convinced that that insessing are in my delight at forming one of the skirt and waist.

It had been a great student; but now I resolved to the Hood, be regulated the feed, be regulated ment of the same that the proport to each tending on more time in travel, without the memories of a large few who, searching into the memories of first I would great that the present the proport to each the seasons that the proport is now to see of the same time in travel, and the proport to some time in travel for the death of the convergence of the same time in travel, and the proport to some time in travel, and the proport to some time in travel, and the proport to some time in travel from the time that the proport to some time in travel from the memories of first I would great that the proport to some time in travel. It had transferred my god fathly and the proport of the section, it is all post and the proport to some time in travel. It had transferred my god fathly and the proport to see Dr. Carleton, and the proport to see ble quality is exceedingly scarce among the children of aucient Ganl. The official papers rie with each other in abising the United States, and the term "Yankee," for "American," is now universally adopted as a reproach-ful sobriquet. Yet, in defiance of all these compliments, the greater number of the American, "is now nurversally adopted as a reproach-ful sobriquet. Yet, in defiance of all these compliments, the greater number of the American," is now nurversally expressed in Paris are in easts as which the above mentioned to ted, in embroidered livery, to parade in the cortex of Imperial splandar, at a reception or a plan substant of the state of our Republic by those very soil dissard Democratio pastroist, our institutions bid fairs to be of short duration.

I declare I was not one bit surprised when, the same and double skirts and waist.

I declare I was not one bit surprised when, the same and the same and the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction of tan gunboats, of the soils of the continue. I expected a blow from the morning fixed for my departure from the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction of tan gunboats, of called for a relation of the social of the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction of the social due to trace any likeness between the pale struction. Which have the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction. The control of the social due to trace any likeness between the pale struction of the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction of the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction of the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction of the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction. Which have the weather-beaton due to trace any likeness between the pale struction. The struction of the social due to trace any likeness between the pale struction. Which the struction of the social due disant Democratic patriots, our institutions bid fair to be of short duration.

The time of the meeting of the International Congress is not yet made known, though some of the members have already arrived, and we hope soon to have made clear the positions of the Danubian Principalities.

It is whispered that Prince Napoleon will be international class, as well as for morning negligies, the It is whispered that Prince Napoleon will be international class. It is any hand but ray in the state of our Republic by those very soil disance of misting and the founces of silk muslin, edged off with black lace, and the flounces of silk muslin, edged off with black lace, and the flounces of silk muslin globe between the doctor, and the same evening to the trace. It is a principalities again saw the light.

It is whispered that Prince Napoleon will be international congress in turn told the doctor, and the same evening to turn to the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "Mr. Blift in turn told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "Mr. Blift in turn told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "Mr. Blift in turn told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "Mr. Blift in turn told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "It was a great but not a run told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "It was a great but not a run told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "It was a great but not a run told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "It was a great but not a run told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "It was a great but not a run told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "It was a great but not a run told the doctor, and the flounces of silk muslin greated myself to sleep. "It was a great but not a run told the doctor, and

The Rasperer seconded the motion, but the Organ Lagislatif Objected two large are amount, or of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the same material as the dress, cut with the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of the Arrestable with the useful by calling the control of that I didn't think my duty as a parent to that young immortal required the surrender of my forehead for a pin-cushion. This was one of many nights passed in this way. The truth was, that baby was what every other man's first baby is, an autocrat—absolute and unlimited. The surrender of District of of Dis rience.—Saturday Evening Gazette.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, May 26, 1858. SENATE.

Reports From Committees .- Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred House bill to provide for and Wilson-22,

elections in the city of Washington, reported back the same with an amendment, [This amendment consists of restoring the bill to its original shape as reported by Mr. Goode from the Committee on the District of Columbia, by inserting the words, "and shall have paid the school tax and all taxes on personal property due from him, shall be entitled

to vote," &c.]

River and Harbor Bills.—Mr. Seward called for the consideration of the unfinished business tion for repairing and securing the works at the harbor of Chicago, Illinois; which was taken up and debated by Mesars. Toombs, Clay, Davis, Polk, Douglas, and others: when the chicago, Illinois; which was taken up and debated by Mesars. Toombs, Clay, Davis, Polk, Douglas, and others: when the chicago is Davis, Polk, Douglas, and others; when the question was taken on the passage of the bill,

and decided as follows: Yeas — Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot,

Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Slidell, Toombs, and Wright-17. The Senate then proceeded to consider the to be printed. bill making appropriations for the preservation and repair of the piers at the mouth of Milary appropriations for the mouth of Milary appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1859.

Durkee, Davis, Polk, and others, and passed in favor of hemp of American growth, to be on a call of the yeas and navs-26 to 18. propriation for repairing the piers at the har-bor of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. queriers, &c., at Pensacola, Florida, were agreed to—yeas 110, nays 75.

Mr. Pugh moved to amend the bill: when it was announced that the hour for taking up the Mr. Seward moved to postpone the special

order, with a view to continue the bill under discussion, which was decided in the negative— sege of the bill, and resulted—yeas 102, nays. yeas 18, nays 30.

Fifteen Million Loan — The Senate then

roceeded to consider the special order, being in the collection of the revenue by a system of Stone, & Co., of Boston. home valuation.

great length in favor of the amendment, and The question was then taken on the amend-ment of Mr. Simmons, and it was decided in lowing resolution, which, under the operation

of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—17. Nays-Mesars, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay,

Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Immond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Resolved, That the Committee of Election

and the bill was then passed by the following Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Brown Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch. Fitz-patrick, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter,

Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jer sey, Wright, and Yulee—28.
Nays—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler,

Crittenden, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Wade, and Wilson-14. And the Senate adjourned.

ernment, and refused to concur in several of

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Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas.

Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomp-

son of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, and Wright-30. Nays-Messra. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Douglas, Dorkee, Fitch, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade,

the lighting with gas certain streets across the Mall, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred House bill regulating municipal elections in the city of Washington reported.

Chandler, Crittenden, Dixon, Durkee, Fessen, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Crittenden, Dixon, Durkee, Fessen, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Chandler, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Chandler, Chandler, Chandler, Crittenden, Chandler, Chan Mr. Seward then moved to postpone all the cussion on the Sheboygan bill; and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Veas—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Jones, Kennedy, King, Pugh, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Trum-

bull, Wade, and Wilson-26. Nays-Messrs. Bright, Clay, Clingman, Davis. Fitzpatrick, Green, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Toombs, and

Uniform Bankrupt Law .- Mr. Taylor, of

Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Jones, Kennedy, King, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—26.

New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Language Mallary Meson.

The report was laid on the table and ordered

purchased for the use of the navy, and appropriating \$16,800 for the completion of barracks

The bill was passed. The Revenus Bill.—The House next took up the bill making appropriations for the colle ion of the reverue from customs. The rass and nays were ordered on the pas-

So the bill was passed.

The Tariff Investigation .- Mr. Stanton, of he bill to authorize a loan not exceeding the Ohio, rose to question of privilege, and submitsum of fi teen millions, the amendment pending ted the report of the select committee appointeing that of Mr. Simmons, to add new sections | ed to investigate the alleged tariff frauds of to the bill, providing for the prevention of fraud last session, and the disbursements of Lawrence,

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, presented the ciews Mr. Bell rose and addressed the Senate at of a portion of the minority.

The presented of a portion of the minority.

Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, presented of the minority. the views of another portion of the minority.

The majority report concludes with the fol-

of the previous question, was adopted: Feas—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson and that the report and evidence accompanyof the committee, respectively, he printed. Delegate from Minnesota .- Mr. Cavanaugh,

Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, be authorized to inquire into and report upon the Mr. Hunter moved to further amend the bill, floor as a Delegate from that portion of the Terso as to make the certificate not less than \$1,000 instead of \$100; which was agreed to, limits.

the resolution so as to provide that, until the Committee of Elections shall report on the subjeet, no delegate shall be recognised from Mir

lution, as modified, was adopted. The credentials and papers presented by Mr. Harris were also referred to the Committee of Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh, Seward, North Carolina, on leave, reported from the Joint Committee on the Library a bill provi-

ding for the keeping and distributing of public documents; which was read twice, and ordered pressed by Mr. Jones, chairman of the Com-mittee of Ways and Means. The House first Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter be considered the amendments of the Senate to charged with the custody and distribution of ont, and refused to concur in several of for Government, and shall set apart a room in The bill consequently goes back. the Patent Office building for that purpose

Department during the year ending June 30, The bill was then laid aside to be reported

to the House.

Army Bill.—The Committee next took up

the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1859. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill, and also in opposition to the fifteen million loan bill. He no disposition to economiza; that the expendi ures of the Government, on the contrary, had 'argely increased, and were likely to increase

tion of public expenditures was beginning to attract some degree of attention, and only regretted that the gentleman from Ohio had no vaked up a little sooner.

of the Administration, to which in some respects he was opposed, and contended that the South had been untrue to herself, and had pur-

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, denied that the

Republican party in the last Congress was The matter had been discussed long enough; responsible for the enormous expenditures of and if the facts stated in the report of the Com. Government. The Democratic party had the mittee on Foreign Relations be correct, and

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House. Ocean Mail Steamers Bill .- The Committee next took up the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail, by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ending 30th June. 1859.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the The Committee next took up the bill making supplemental appropriations for the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty and to maintain our rights inviolate is, to let stipulations with Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1857. Mr. Morgan, of New York, moved that the Committee rise; which prevailed—yeas 68,

The previous question was seconded on the ocean mail steamers bill, and then, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock, the House ad-

Friday, May 28, 1858.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foriegn Relations, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate instructing them to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable the President of the United States to protect American vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere; and to which had also been referred the message of the Pres ident of the United States communicating, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, informa of American vessels by foriegn armed cruiser in the Gulf of Mexico, submitted an elaborate report, which he read, closing with resolutions. that will be found accompanying the report, in

another column of the paper.

The reading of the report elicited the closest attention on the part of the Senate. Mr. Mason moved that the report be printed, which was agreed to, and said, as the subject was one of grave interest, he would ask the Senate to take it up at an early hour to mor-

Mr. Seward submitted the follow resolution: Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the resolution directing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives to declare their respective Houses adjourned sine die on the first Monday of June next, at twelve o'clock M., be and th same is hereby rescinded, and that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare their respective Houses adjourned sine die on Monday, the 21st of June next. Objection being made, the resolution lies

The Senate then proceeded to consider the amendment made by the Committee on Finance to the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year Several of the amendments having been

agreed to, the following was read: "For the United States Capitol extension seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Pro vided, That this appropriation shall not be expended, in whole or in part, upon the embellishment or decoration of the Capitol extension, either by painting or sculpture in the panels or niches of the Senate or House, unless the de signs for such embellishment and decoration shall have been first submitted to and approve by the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress."
Mr. Davis moved to strike cut the whole, and

insert in lieu thereof the following: "For the completion of the Capitol extension \$1,185,183." This motion led to debate, and was defeatedyeas 23, nays 27.

The report of the committee was then

The Senate was occupied until a late hour discussing amendments in relation to certain harbors, but, without taking any vote, the Sen-The Post Office Bill .- The House took up

the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, which had been reed from the Committee of the Whole with out amendment. Under the operation of the previous question the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Army Bill.—The bill making appropr ations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, was next taken

after be detailed for civil duty, except in cases provided by law, was rejected-yeas 56, navs All the other amendments reported from the

Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The yeas and nays were ordered on the pas sage of the bill, and resulted-yeas 102, nays

So the bill was passed. Ocean Mail Steamers.—The House next took up the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mails, by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal year ed from the Committee of the Whole withou The bill was passed. Committee of Conference. On motion of Mr.

J. G. Jones, the House took up the Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal The House insisted upon its amendments to

the bill, and agreed to a committee of confer ence on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

the bills not objected to were disposed of—the whole calendar having been gone through with. Eighty-five private bills were passed,

Saturday, May 27, 1858. SENATE.

The Right of Search .- On motion by Mr. Mason, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions, which were reported yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Relatio I We print them in another place I Mr. Mason remarked that there could be no

question but that the international law denied absolutely any right of visitation upon the high seas in time of peace. This right had been fre quently claimed by foreign nations in time of war, for one purpose only; and that was to see if there were any articles on board that were contraband. We were led to the last war with Great Britain by the extension of this right on her part; for she claimed that having the right to come on board our vessels to look for con see if any of her subjects were on board; but we contend, that she has no right of visitation

in time of peace for any purpose.

Mr. Mallory moved to amend the resolution and inserting a substitute, to the effect that the recent proceedings of the British naval officers in the Gulf of Mexico and upon the high seas in forcibly arresting and examining vessels of the United States, owned and navigated b American citizens, and engaged in lawful trad are without justification or palliation, and an aggression upon the rights of the American people, which they can never soffer to be infringed; and the President of the United States is authorized to adopt immediate measures to arrest at once the continuance of such outrages the British officers had frequently exhibite

action upon this matter. In these proceedings, less civility than many highway robbers. He believed the proceedings were without justifi-cation or palliation, and he desired that the Senate should say so. If this right was now sought to be exercised for the first time, the case would be different; but it was done in the face of repeated remonstrances and arguments from in a peculiar sense our own, as lying contigu ous to our own territory. Such conduct as this he thought, required something more than mere

Mr. Hale moved to amend the resolution that was proposed to be stricken out by inserting a clause declaring that these acts are belligerent in their character, and should be resisted at all hazards, and by all the power of the country. Mr. H. remarked that this was not a solitary case of aggression, but here was a continuou country and Great Britian. What did such conduct require argument? He thought not.

mittee on Foreign Relations be correct, and appropriation bills came back from the Senate dargely increased.

their reasonsing sound, as he believed they were, this Government ought to take a decided position, and characteristics. The only position which this country could take, consistently with dignity and honor, was to treat this as an act of war, and meet it as such, with force against force.

Britain as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the civilized world, he should regard the lowering of the national dignity, and abmission to such an assumption as this upon the part of Great Britain, as a greater calami-Great Britain know that upon this subject we have no argument to make, and no remon acts of war upon our commerce. Let us meet them as such; and if the British Government isavows them, very well; and if it avows nem, it is a case demanding the action of this Government, and not argument or remon strance. He therefore simply asked the Sen ate to declare what every man knows to be true, that these acts are belligerent in their character; and that being admitted, it follows as a matter of course that belligerent acts ught to be resisted by the power, and not re-

uted by the logic, of the country.

Mr. Mallory withdrew his amendment. He had offered it under the impression that these were joint resolutions, taking action; but inasmuch as they were not, but merely an expression of opinion, his amendment would be out

Toombs said that this Government wanted something more than pledges or securi-ties that belligerent acts should not be comnitted in future; we want satisfaction for what has been done already. If these proceedings have taken place under the sanction of British authority, we should resist them by force, and lo it without delay. If they are without the sanction of that Government, we should punish the offenders. Therefore he would vote for a esolution, not only to send our force there to prevent these things in future, but to nese vessels, with or without the authority of he British Government. He believed the miliary force of the country should be placed at the disposal of the Executive, and that we should either sink these aggressors upon our ights, or seize them and bring them to condign

mishment. He would be satisfied with noth-

Mr. Seward expressed his entire concurrence with the general sentiment which is pervading the Senate, Congress, and the country, with regard to these outrages which have been comitted upon our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. The Committee on Foreign Relations, as had already been stated, were unanimous in the adoption of these resolutions. For himself, he needed no law books or judicial decisions to nstruct his mind in regard to the rights of nations upon the great public highways. A nation was to be governed by similar rules that would be applied to an individual. If, because here are thieves and rebbers in society, a private citizen can be stopped and searched the street by every person who may choose to exercise the right of police, then it is true that one nation has a right to constitute itself a poce upon the high seas for the purpose of as certaining the honesty, integrity, and good conduct of other nations, but there is no such right anywhere. It is a claim founded in force, nd not in right. The United States have and it has been practically abandoned by Great Britain ever since the close of the last war. The true principle is this: as there may be irates at sea, as well as culprits on land, any rson who may choose to challenge another as being an unjust and dangerous person may either arrest or detain him : but he does it at his peril. If the person proves to be a culprit, he is abandoned to the hands of justice; but if

he turns out to be innocent, then the person

arresting him is an aggressor, and is bound to give satisfaction. This principle is applicable to nations as well as individuals; and on this principle we ought to demand satisfaction from ne Government of Great Britain. Mr. Douglas stated that he concurred in the ring forward some practical legislation and alf of Mexico, with instructions to protect and it is our duty to demand reparation. nese outrages? It is understood that this au- actual wrongs. thority extends simply to prevent the search of our vessels while the act is being done. In rder to prevent the act in this manner, we under the necessity of sending a ship f war by the side of every merchantman, so as be constantly present; for they would only nake the search when our war-ship was not as out of sight, the merchantman would be stopped and made to submit to such inspection and search as the British Government might The better mode would be for one of ur ships of war to get upon the track of the Styx," or any other British vessel that has been committing these outrages, follow her, capture her, make prisoners of all on board, and bring the vessel into an American port to nswer for the offence. If the British Govern nent avows that act, it becomes an internation al question between this country and Great Britain; and if she disavows it, it is for us to

lose lawless persons who are then abandon y their own Government as pirates. It would be impossible for the "Wabash" to catch the Styx" in the act, because she would never o it while the "Wabash" was in sight; and the President has not power to do more than he has done, the power ought to be conferred at once. It might be said, that this would be iving the President power to make war, lone. But to that he would reply, that the resident could at any time involve the couny in war in ninety days. When the country lects a President, they are compelled to confid him, for the reason that the office vests in his hands such power as is safe only when ex

ercised with wisdom, discretion, and justice. Mr. D. said he would act in this matter without reference to political parties; he would ught to have, in order to enable him to pro ect American citizens wherever they may go. He had no apprehension that such a power would be abused by the present Executive, or by ony, one who may succeed him. With these Executive with power to protect our citizens and our commerce outside the limits of the United States by summary process, whenever there might be a case that does not admit of elay, but requires instant action. The time for discussion of this question has gone by; let

us now have action. Mr. Hayne thought the resolutions were wise ignified, manly, and proper. He approved the Oliver Cromwell and Andrew Jackson, and expressed the opinion that our interests and honor

of Mr. Hale by adding the following: "And the President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the naval force of and send the same to the The resolution was agreed to. to capture the ships which have committed or which may commit these belligerent acts."

Mr. W. said that these acts were outrages hat must not be submitted to by the country but it was our duty to see to it that our flag hould not be prostituted by men engaged in a loan not exceeding fifteen million of dollars the crime of the slave trade. He was ready to ake the most prompt action to redress thes wrongs upon our commerce; but he hoped that measures would also he taken so that our flag should not be used by pirates on the coasts of Africa and Cuba, and the nation thereby dishonored and disgraced.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, being the miscellane ous appropriation bill— Senate accordingly proceeded to the onsideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for

sundry civil expenses of the Government for year ending the 30th of June. 1859. long debate ensued on sundry amendfor the extension of the Court house portion of ly times are anticipated.

the City Hall, so as to provide necessary and suitable accommodations for the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, \$30,000; to enable the Library Committee to complete the payments for the series of portraits of Presidents of the United States, and framing the same, \$5,000, &c.
After a debate on the propriety of continu ing the appropriation for the Long Bridge across the Potomac, without deciding the ques-

The Senate adjourned. HOUSE. Further progress was made with private bills. A number were reported from the standing committees, and added to those already on the calendar; after which, the House considered and passed such of them as were not ob-

ected to, numbering about twenty. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked consent to pre sent a bill, the object of which was to restrain and redress outrages on the flag and citizens f the United States, and authorize the Presi ent of the United States to use such force as may be necesary for the purpose; but Mr. Gar nett, of Virginia, objected, on the ground that the proposition would convert this Government nto a military despotism. The House adourned without taking any question on the

Monday, May 31, 1858.

Daily Recess .- Mr. Hunter submitted a res lution that, on and after to-morrow, the Sen ate will take a recess each day from four o'clock until six o'clock, P. M., until otherwise ordered

agreed to.

The Right of Search.—Mr. Mason moved that the resolutions on this subject be immediately taken up for consideration; agreed to.

Mr. Hale had moved to amend the second resolution by striking out all after the word "voyage," and inserting the following: "are belligerent in their character, and should be resisted at all hazards by all the power of the

Mr. Wilson had moved to amend the amend nent of Mr. Hale by adding the following: "And the President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the naval force of the United States, and send the same to the scenes f the recent outrages, with instructions to can ture the ships which have committed, or which may commit, these belligerent acts."

The question pending was on the motion

Mr. Toombs said he should not vote for these resolutions, because they were mere talk, and amounted to nothing; he wanted to take some action which would authorize the President to seize the offending vessels, and bring them into our ports, until we hear from England on the

Mr. Mason replied, that these resolutions expressed the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations; and they thought hat such an expression upon the part of the Senate would give strength to the Executive in future negotiations upon the subject of these

Mr. Hammond differed in opinion with the Senator from Georgia. He thought there was much substance in these resolutions, and if they were earnestly maintained by the Senate and the country, they would accomplish the desired object. It was not a small thing to adopt such resolutions; he thought they would result in war, because he did not believe England would abandon the right of search which she claimed. Still, he was not in favor of making a declara ion of war by a side blow. If it was the intention of this country to go into a war with England, we ought to make a formal declaration of

Mr. Crittenden said that in this matter it be came this country to proceed with firm and de-termined, but cautious steps. Great Britain had done us a wrong, for which we were bound in interest and honor to demand some reparation; but we should proceed to demand and obtain hat redress in a proper and dignified manner. We wanted no war of words, but simply to ask or reparation; and when we should have reeived an answer from Great Britain, we should now what to do; but surely it did not become as to go to war before we demanded reparation. That was the way to settle grievances between gentlemen; if one gentleman offends another, the latter first asks for voluntary reparation, and is no longer an open question, for we have made hold her opinions, so long as she does not com-It is said that the Executive has now exerted the whole power of the Government by orlarger all our disposable naval force to the as our rights are infringed, we have a right, desired no negotiation on the question of abstract rights; but what we want is redress for

Mr. Mason objected to the amendment of Mr Wilson, because it proposed to confer power on the President to capture the offending vessels. and such power could not be conferred by the

Mr. Wilson withdrew his amendment, saying that he found the resolutions were intended as a simple expression of opinion, and proposed no The amendment which he sub would be of no avail unless adopted by both

Mr. Mallory was not satisfied with the resolutions proposed by the committee, because they conferred no power on the President. Mr. Hale defended the language of his amendnent, saying that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Mariana," had declared such acts belligerent, and he could see no reason why the Senate

should not say so. The hour of one o'clock having arrived. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June. 1859.

The question being taken on the amendment striking out the appropriation for the Long Bridge across the Potomac, it was not agreed to. Several amendments were discussed at con siderable length, but, without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. American Artists .- The Speaker stated the usiness first in order to be the motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, to suspend the rules in order to enable him to present the memorial of certain American artists. Mr. Marshall gave notice that if the rules should be suspended, he should offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the memorial of the artists of the United States be, and the same is hereby, referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to report upon the expediency of granting the petition of the memorialists, and report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was passed. Our Difficulties with Paraguay .- Mr. Ritchie. of Pennsylvania, on leave, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the joint resolution of the Senate for the adjustment of difficul ties with the Republic of Paragnay. The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, &c., That, for the purpose of adusting the differences between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay, in con nection with the attack on the United State steamer Water Witch, and other matters refered to in the annual message of the President. he be, and is, authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of the refusal of just satisfaction by the Government

The House, in Committee of the Whole, they proceeded to act upon a bill making supplemental appropriations for the Indian department, also a bill making appropriations for the regiments authorized to be raised by the act of Fort Leavenworth. April 7th-and to discuss the bill to authorize

The British Outrages, &c. Washington, May 31 .- It is understood that special messenger was dispatched to-day by ord Napier, with instructions to the British Admiral of the North American fleet, wherever he may be found. The messenger will proceed first to Halifax. The tenor of his instructions is not known.

New Orleans, May 29 .- The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from New York, via Ha vana, bringing the California mails and an an nouncement that the continued outrages of the British cruisers had caused such intense excite ment in Havana, that Captain General Concha had dispatched a Spanish war fleet to interpose The amendments adopted comprise between British guns and the frequent viola appropriations for the various custom-houses; tion of sovereignty in the Spanish waters. Live-

receive and forward subscriptions for the ra, at club rates.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858.

THE PULPIT AND SLAVERY. Sunday evening, May 23, the Rev. Dr. Qm. mins, Pastor of Trinity Church in this ity, preached a sermon to young men, on the life and Character of the late Dudley A. Ting. Evidently a friend and admirer of the decemed. he spoke of him in exalted terms, but a part of his discourse deeply offended some of his hear-

ers, one of whom reports as follows: "I will state, as nearly as I can renember his own words. After a glowing allusin to his purity and self-sacrificing spirit, he addd, with emphasis, but he was not perfect—I knowyou anipate what I am about to say-he was iot perfect. He committed one error, one deep grave awful error. He introduced a political question into his pulpit. He did it but once, and, athough nearly three years of his ministry have lapse since that time, it was never repeated and firmly believe that he earnestly and deply re

pented of this error." Where or how Dr. Cummins could have got such an impression, we cannot understand. He would not, we are sure, do injustice to any man, but he has done great injustice in this instance to the fame of Dudley A. Tyng, as he vill see by the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON, May 24 1858. MY DEAR SIE: I have not had the honor of your personal acquaintance, though I believe I have once met you; but my purpose in writing you at the present time is such that I hope I shall be pardoned for the liberty I take. I heard, last evening, a sermon on the character of your late son, Rev. D. A. Tyng, in which the speaker referred to the position which he took on the Slavery question, and which resulted in the separation of himself from the church to which ministered, as the error, the great error of his life-one which he never repeated, and o which he always after repented.

It being the first time that I ever heard such suggestion, and feeling fully confident that it is untrue, and does great injustice to the mem-ory of your deceased son, and that it is due to the cause of truth, of justice, of humanity, and to the just fame of the honored dead, that this statement should be met at the cutset by an authoritative statement from one authorize to speak, I request of you, if not inconsisten with your feelings and sense of propriety, that you will be pleased to inform me whetier your late son either directly or indirectly manifested or expressed any regret for or repertance of the course he so manfully assumed, aid, as his admirers have supposed, so firmly and aithfully

I trust that the great interest which I and the friends with whom I co-operate feel in every thing relating to the great cause of civil, relig ious, and personal liberty, will plead my excuse for what may seem a rude intrusion upon you in this time of your severe grief.

With much respect, yours,

JOHN P. HALE.

NEW YORK, May 26, 1858. DEAR SIR: I am under great obligations you for the kindness of your note. There is not the slightest foundation in truth for the statement that my son, in any way or shape ever retracted, qualified, or designed to do so, his soletan and well-considered protest against the oppression of Slavery. His first sermon was preached in June, 1856. Another, on the same subject, and on the same ground of con sideration, in July, 1857. I se copy of the "statement," published by his own congregation. The last page will show you hi inal action on this subject, in December, 1856 So far as his first sermon was concerned, should extremely disapprove of any attempt to qualify his action on this subject by any pro sermon of Dr. Cheever, of this city, on his character under this special aspect, which I am publishing with my own sanction, in order to do what seems to me my duty in regard to the important subject.

- has written to me upon the same discourse of Dr. Cummins. May I ask you to communicate the substance of this note to him, and one of the pamphlets which I forward When Dr. Cheever's sermon is out, I will take the liberty to forward a copy of that to you. My excessive pressure of duty at this momen leads me to take this liberty with yourself. trust you will have the kindness to excuse it. I am, with much regard, your friend and

STEPHEN H. TYNG. Hon. John P. Hale, U. S. Senate. The note referred to by the father is conclu

sive. It is as follows: PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I was so much interested in your proposition to deposit a copy of my ser-mon on "Our Country's Troubles" in the ar-chives of the Vestry, that I have made several efforts to recover the original manuscript from the hands of the printer. Having to-day suc ceeded, I take great pleasure in sending it to you, just as it was delivered in the pulpit of the Epiphany, on the 29th of June last. I have just read it over, after nearly six months' inand feel more than ever thankful for having been enabled to discharge so solemn a duty I doubt not that in future years it will be regarded with somewhat of the interest which now attaches to the first attempts at the sup

pression of the slave trade. Very respectfully and truly, Dr. Caspar Morris.

May we not hope that Dr. Cummins will take an early opportunity to correct the error into which he has fallen?

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS

In the Senate, Mr. Mason, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution in favor of giving the President the necessary power to redress the outrages of the Intelligencer, 2,000 daily, multi-Southern Republics. He wanted it made the special order for Wednesday. Mr. Seward opposed the special order. Mr. Toombs did the same, for the reason that the resolution did no include the recent British outrages.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill wa In the House, after various private bills were passed and other business was transacted, the report of the Fort Snelling Committee was

taken up and considered. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, delivered an able speech in defence of the majority report. Mr Faulkner, of Virginia, replied, and defended the

Government. He must know where it is to stand before he proceeds further. Utah. The second column, under comman

of Colonel Munroe, is on the march. The

third column, under Colonel May, is still at

The West is all afloat with freshets, and great damage has already been done to railways and the public roads. A sickly season is predicted, as the result of the great flood West and

A great Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at Buffalo, New York, last Thursday evening. Americans and Republicans participated in the

The Anti Lecompton excitement has reached California. At the municipal election in Sac ramento, the Anti-Lecompton ticket was triumphant by 3,000 majority.

Convention by a majority of 7,000 votes.

Mr. L. T. Park, of Mount Union, Ohio vill ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS-

Before commencing our history, we must guard the reader against mistake. The printing ordered by Congress is done by Public Printers, each House electing its own Printer. The election being a matter of patronage, we have never been, and with our views of what belongs to the Press, can never be a candidate for that position; nor would we have it, if offered to us, of which there is not the remotest probability. The advertisements issued by the Executive

Departments or Bureaus, are not matter of patronage, but are regulated by law. On these we have a just claim, which we have repeatedly presented and urged, but it has been uni- This could not be done, if the old usage was formly evaded or denied. We have never solicited patronage, never asked a favor, from any Administration; but we have asserted our legal rights, and these have been deliberately violated by every Administration since the year The legitimate yearly profits on the adver-

tisements of the Executive Bureaus are estimated at not less than \$15,000. During the last ten years, the National Era has been entitled under the law, to these advertisements; but it has been defrauded of its right-defrauded by the Government in the amount of \$15,000

The 12th section of the act of March 3, 1845, making appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1846, provides:

"That is all cases where proposals for any contract or contracts to be made by any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, and in all cases where notices of any description issuing from the same, are now required by law to be advertised, the same shall be advertised in two newspapers in the city of Washington having LARGEST PERMANENT SUBSCRIPTION; and at the discretion of the Executive, in any third paper that may be published in said city.

Every year since 1848, the Era has had a larger "permanent subscription" than any newspaper in Washington City: but at no time has our claim to the advertisements been recognised. When first presented, it was scarcely noticed: but a member of the Cabinet remarked that it remained to be proved whether the Era was in fact a permanent paper. At another time, the application, it was said, was made at a season of the year just after the selection of the two newspapers, and the subject could not be reopened. Next, an Attorney General rendered the opinion that the Era, not being published as often as the other papers, must be ruled out. His successor, Mr. Crittenden, (a gentleman always disposed to act justly,) gave his opinion that the Law referred, not to the frequency of the issues, but to the extent of the permanent subscription. Notwithstanding this, a member of the same Administration decided that the Law meant Daily newspapers, and as the Era was only a weekly, it must be set aside. No one presumed to question the fact that the Era had the largest permanent subscription." The standing device, however, resorted to for the purpose of defeating its just claim, has been to take the aggre-

gate number of papers issued in the course of a week, by a newspaper, as the standard of its "permanent subscription." Suppose, for example, the Intelligencer should issue only a Daily, and its subscribers should number 5,000, the Departments, determine its "permanent subscription," would multiply the 5,000 by 6, the number of publishing days in the week, and reach the sensible conclusion that the permanent subscription of the paper is 30,0001 Thirty thousand permanent subscri- statements and affidavit of the permanent subweek to five thousand nersons! Why not multiply the 5,000 by 312, the number of days in year the paper is issued? This would give a "permanent subscription" to the Intelligence

of only 1,560,000 ! What an absurdity! Would a merchant, in seeking a newspaper which would give the widest publicity to his advertisements, act upon such a rule?

In this connection, we extract the following remarks from the States of this city. The paper designated by the ----, we suppose, is the Evening Star. It omits any reference to the Era, but we shall supply the omission.

"The following statement exceeds instead of under-estimates the number of 'permanent subscribers' said papers had on the first of January last, when the contest was made for the Government advertisements:* The --- had daily - 5,500

I whom of dien ten or section of	\$150 Feb.	F-11 F-23636
Total aggregate number of 'nent subscribers' -	perma-	6,400
The Intelligencer had daily Do. do. tri-weekly Do. do. weekly	e die e	
Total aggregate number of 'p		10,000
Do do triweekly	guiu Ao gui sas franço a aveat	1 800
Total aggregate number of 'p	erma-	12,800

"Thus it will be seen that themallest number of 'permanent subscribers; ut, counting the aggregate number of paper printed for a week, instead of the 'pe subscribers, as was done by the heads of Executive Departments, it resulted as follows: The _____, 5,500 daily, multiplied by

Do., 900 weekly-The total aggregate number of papers printed per week plied by six

Do., 5,000 tri weekly, multiplied by three Do. 3,000 weekly 3,000

Total aggregate number of papers printed per week The Union, 1,000 daily, multiplied by

Do., 1,800 tri-weekly, multiplied by Do., 10,000 weekly Total aggregate number of papers printed per week - -

"No one can dispute the fact, that notwithstanding 33,900 papers were printed by the for one week, yet there were only 6,400 Clark Mills has suspended his work upon the the the subscribers, to whom this number equestrian statue of Washington, ordered by the were sent; while the Union, which prints an aggregate of only 21,400 papers for a week, and having 12,800 'permanent subscribers,' is ruled out under the misconstruction of the law by the heads of the Departments, and is dependent on the courtesy of the President for the advertising patronage of the Government.

"What is the result of this misconstruction? "Why, the paper having only 6,400 ' perma nent subscribers' secures the Government ad vertisements over the Union, having 12,800 ays, 'permanent subscribers'-not the aggre mber of papers printed for a week. The framers of the law never contemplated that one permanent subscriber to a daily paper should counted as six permanent subscribers, merebecause he received the aggregate number of six papers for one week. Why not count the aggregate number of papers said subscriber received for a year, and, instead of six, make the umber count three hundred permanent subscribers? It would be just as reasonable and as fair a construction of the law."

Had the editor of the States been permitted *The contest for the Government advertisemen was made through the War Department, and we have seen refused by that Department the information regar

Maryland has refused to call a Constitutional above the number of subscribers furnished by the different papers. We know it is not below the mark.

to see the returns of the several newspapers in the War Office, he would have found that the National Era had "a permanent list of seventeen thousand cash-paid in advance subscrihers." a fact sworn to by our Bookkeeper and the Printer-in other words, 10,600 more permanent subscribers than the Star, 7,000 more than the Intelligencer, 4,200 more than the Union. But, there is a curious history connected with this subject, that may interest our readers, and throw some new light upon our neighbor of the

If not greatly mistaken, it was the in-

tention of the Administration, at first, to

discard the Star, and secure to the States the advertisements of the Executive Departments. adhered to, of making the aggregate number of copies issued a week, the measure of the "permanent subscription:" it might be done, if this usage were dispensed with, for the supposition was that the "permanent subscription" of the Star was comparatively small. Accordingly, a correspondence was opened by the War Department last August with the Press of Washington, in which very precise inquiries were made respecting the actual number of permanent subscribers. The greatest care was manifested to guard against imposition. The statement returned by each Press was to be sustained by affidavit; and it was required that it embrace none but" permanent subscribers; " that a declaration be made that but one paper of each issue is forwarded to each permanent subscriber, and that the names of said subscribers are recorded on the books of the establishment. Unfortunately for the new policy of the Administration, which evidently knew nothing of the circulation of the Era, it became necessary to include it among the Washington City Newspapers. The following is the correspondence on the subject:

Washington, August 31, 1857. SIR: The 12th section of the law making apropriations for the naval service for the year nding the 30th June, 1846, enacts as follows: "That in all cases where proposals for any ontract or contracts, to be made by any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, and in all ases when notices of any description, issuing from the same, are now required by law to be advertised, the same shall be advertised in two newspapers, in the city of Washington, having he largest permanent subscription, and at the discretion of the Executive in any third paper that may be published in said city. Pro that charges for such publication shall not be igher than such as are paid by individuals for advertising in said papers : provided, also, that the same publications shall be made in each of the papers, as to frequency." In order to dispose of the advertising of the

War Department in accordance with the above law, I desire that you will furnish this Department, on the second day of September, proximo, with a correct statement of the number of permanent subscribers to whom the journal published by you in this city is sent.

The Department will require the affidavits of your book keeper and mail clerk, that the state ment so furnished embraces none but perma nent subscribers—that but one paper of each and that the names of said permanent subscribers are recorded upon the books of your establishment. Respectfully, &c., JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.
To the Editor of the National Era. OFFICE NATIONAL ERA, Washington, Sept. 1, 1857. SIR: In accordance with the request con ained in your circular letter of the 31st ult in regard to the advertising of the War Department. I respectfully submit the accompanying

ton, and now in its eleventh volume. Respectfully, yours, &c., G. BAILEY, Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, City and County of Washington Personally appears before me, Wm. Thompson, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for aid county, Lewis Clephane, of said city of Washington, and, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Bookkeeper of the National Era office, and also gives his personal attention to the mailing department of said paper, and hereby certifies that the National Era has a permanent list of seventeen thousand 17,000) cash-paid-in-advance subscribers, to whom the paper is weekly mailed, and but one copy of each issue, as will appear by the sub iption and mail books of the said paper.

Also, personally appears before me William Blanchard, of the firm of Buell & Blanchard printers of the National Era, and certifies tha hey have printed, on an average, for the past year eighteen thousand three hundred and ninety (18,390) copies of the National Era each week.

Sworn to before me, this first day of Septem WILLIAM THOMPSON, J. P. The letter of the Secretary of War shows two facts-that the Administration was in haste to obtain the information and make a decisionand that it was determined to abandon the old usage of taking the aggregate issues during the week as the measure of the subscription list, and to conform itself to the Law by ascercertaining beyond eavil the bona fide perma nent subscription of the newspapers. Not the aggregate number of papers issued weekly, but the actual number of persons permanently anything to do with a floating circulation, such as the penny papers have; it would take no account of any papers unless sent to "permanent subscribers," whose names were recorded on

he books of the establishment. We heard no more on the subject for three months, and did not trouble ourselves about it, The apparent disposition of the Administration to do right somewhat surprised us, for we did not then know the reason, but we had no faith would be hit upon, to rule us out. At last came another letter, revealing a change in the programme. The true construction of the Law would play the mischief; the Administration had fallen back on the old one. Read the Letter: WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, December 22, 1857. GENTLEMEN: I have to request that you will. without delay, furnish me with a distinct an wer to each of the following questions: How many weekly subscribers are there to our newspaper?

How many tri-weekly?

What is the aggregate number of papers orinted in your office each week? Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

the second of September, was furnished on the

first. The Administration was then in great

haste, and I accommodated myself to its mo-

tions. But, it began to consider; the state of facts

To the Editors and Proprietors of the National Era, Washington, City. The information required to be furnished or

How many semi-weekly?

How many daily?

National Era having the largest permanent subscription, and the Union the next largest, they must be the two newspapers selected. The Era and the Union-Alarming! The venerable Intelligencer thrown out-painful!

papers printed a week in each office!

On the 28th of December, I replied as fol-

"I do not issue a daily, tri-weekly, or semiweekly. I issue only a weekly.

"In relation to your last interrogatory, have to say that, in reply to your letter of Ar gust 31st, 1857, documents were furnished to you on the 1st September, containing the affidavit of Lewis Clephane, my book-keeper, that the National Era has a permanent circulation of 17,000 cash-paid in advance subscribers, and also the affidavit of William Blanchard, of the firm of Buell & Blanchard, my printers, that they had printed for the last year, (meaning from January, 1857,) on an average, week-ly, 18,390 copies of the *Era*. I fully believe these statements to be correct, and the bills of

my paper-maker confirm them,
"I am anxious to be clearly understood With this week, the Era closes its eléventh volume. Its 'subscribers,' the first year, amounted to 8,500. One year, they numbered 25,000. 17,000 is the lowest point at which my list has stood for the last six years. You will observe, then, that I give you my minimum

Should further explanation be desired, it will be cheerfully given by

Your obedient servant, G. BAILE' Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War." Our history draws to a close. Three news papers receive all the advertisements of the xecutive Departments-the Star, Intelligener, and Union. The great mass of the advertisements demands publicity in the country at large; it is useless to publish them in Washington dailies-they need a weekly circulation Now, the Era would have carried them to 17,000 subscribers, scattered all over the country, or to about 80,000 readers; while the combined weeklies of the Star, Intelligencer, and Union carry them to only 13,900 subscribers through out the country, or to about 70,000 readers. And for this less publicity, the Governmen pays just three times as much as it would have to pay to secure the benefit of our greater cir-

The history shows the profound respect of several successive Administrations for Law: llustrates beautifully their fairness, justice, magnanimity. Had it been in the power of any one of them to crush the Era, it would have done it; but one thing they have all had power to do-to take the People's money to enrich a few Presses devoted or acceptable to the Slave Interest, which has controlled them all-and this they have done, in flagrant violation of all law, and justice, and decency.

RIGHT OF SEARCH-REPORT IN THE SEN-ATE-THE SLAVE TRADE. In another column may be found the repor

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, in relation to the outrages lately committed on American Commerce by British cruisers. It is calm, but decided. It takes the position, "not to be controverted, that by no principle of international law can a vessel under the flag of its country be visited or detain ed on the high seas, in time of peace, by any foreign power, under any pretext, or for any purpose whatever, without the consent of those over whom the flag waves." It speaks with just indignation of the extraordinary outrages on our vessels, and insists that now is the time to settle, once for all, this question of search, which has been so often a cause of controversy with Great Britain. It fully approves of the position taken by the Executive, and of its action in ordering all our disposable naval force to the Gulf, to protect the vessels of the United bers, because it sends its Daily six times a scription list of the National Era, a weekly States from search or detention by the vessels to be done? If the cruiser has the right to of war of any other nation, but forhears at present to recommend any additional legislation, although it announces that, should it become necessary, such legislation will be supplied in aid

of the Executive Power as shall be required. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is under the control of men not likely to commit themselves or their country to the maintenance of untenable or extravagant positions in an emergency like this.

Recently, as we learn, a proposition was in ution, recommending the abrogation of so this Government on the African coast for the suppression of the Slave trade, but it was ostponed. The Committee is constituted as follows: Messrs. Mason, Douglas Polk, Slidell. Crittenden, Seward, and Foot.

Judging from the character and peculiar po sitions of these gentlemen, we must infer that on a Question seriously affecting our relations with Great Britain, their joint action would be determined, not by impulse or mere resentment, but the gravest consideration of what the honor and welfare of the country demand.

Messrs. Mason, Slidell, and Seward, represent States most deeply interested in any controversy threatening the interests of Commerce. and Messrs. Seward, Crittenden, and Foot, have always been conspicuous for their pacific counsels. When such men unite in such a report, the English Government would do well to course which can result in nothing else than war-whether a miserable pretension, which has never been urged without provoking the deepest indignation and most determined spirit of resistance in this country, and which can never be tolerated, unless we intend to surrender our Independence, ought not once for all to be renounced. It is vain to talk of substantial friendship between England and the United States, until this pretension be given up.

We are among those who, in nearly all the controversies in which England has been en gaged in the Old World, have sympathized with her triumphs and regretted her defeats who have steadily discountenanced all attempts to poison the public mind with suspicion and resisting British pretension. It would be a dark prejudice against that great nation; who have honored her for strenuous exertions to suppress she could legitimately, the practice of Slavery: but this arrogant pretension of the right of visitation, which is nothing less than a claim to the absolute police of the seas, has always been in the way of the friends of peace, and for one we never could endure it for a moment. It is associated in the American mind with all that is hateful and humiliating. We detest Slavery and the slave trade as

much as our cotemporaries of the press in New York city, and have given evidence enough o this; but we oppose the establishment of policy, which, ostensibly, and perhaps honestly. aimed at the subversion of an infamous traffic espionage and police of a gigantic commercial Power, not at all distinguished by its forbearance or lack of devotion to its own aggrandize presented was unexpected and perplexing. The ment. A better way must be found to suppress unlawful commerce, than by enslaving lawful commerce. Africa may be saved from pirates without sacrificing the independence of America.

The States selected as the third paper as a ell, a jurist second in authority to no English matter of patronage, and the Star put out- judge but Lord Mansfield, "can exercise a vexatious! It will never do; this construction | right of visitation and search, upon the comwell—honesty this time is not the best policy— except from the belligerent claim. No nation so we must revert to the old usage, although it has the right to force its way to the libera-

So, after three months and twenty-two days eminent good, by means that are unlawful, or consideration, the Administration concluded to to press forward to a great principle, by breakinquire what was the aggregate number of ing through other great principles which stand in their way."

We must confess our surprise that any per-

tion of the American Press should assent to this dangerous pretension. There has been exaggeration, it is said. Very likely; perhaps not so many vessels have been visited as is reported. Twenty-one well-authenticated cases. we believe, are reported, and every arrival brings intelligence of a new outrage. Had but one or two instances happened, they might have been attributed to accident. The facts show a deliberate purpose, a system. Can we submit to this? The pretension is, to a right to visit all our vessels-suspicious ones, it may be believe said; but who is to judge of this vague quality? The British commander. What circumstances shall constitute a suspicious appearance? He must judge. The British navy, then, may, under this pretension, stop every American vessel that any of its officers may choose to consider suspicious! Who is to sit in judgment upon him? Not the party whose ships are arrested; for the assumption is, that the party arresting has the right to do so; and if this be true, we have no right to complain. Perhaps we may be at liberty humbly to suggest to the British Government that its officers are over-zealous; but that Government may differ from us, and where is our redress? To allow such a pretension, is to allow British vessels of war to stop and detain any American vessel whatsoever.

The pretension includes the right to detain any vessel as long as the British commander may think necessary or expedient, and to examine its papers. How long shall be such such detention? Who is to judge? The British commander. If he consult his own caprice or convenience, who shall call him to account? The American captain may complain of unreasonable delay-shall our Government lay this humble complaint before the English Government? We will hear both sides, is the imperious answer; and the British officer, repesenting that he did not subject the vessel to unreasonable delay, the complaint is dismissed. Where is the remedy?

How shall he exercise this right of stoppage, detention, examination? Suppose he be drunk and insolent; suppose he use towards the captain and crew of the vessel visited, such epithets as are not quite unknown on shipboard, what is the remedy? Who is to avenge the affront? How are such annovances to be defined, reduced to form, made the subject of complaint to the British Government? How would it suit the dignity of our Government to be standing before the Throne of England as a petitioner for some kind of rebuke to be administered to Commander Bobadil, because he exercised the right of visitation on American vessels in a very ungentlemanly manner? Suppose the American vessel, acknowledge

ing no authority but that of its own Govern ment, refuse to obey the summons to stop: may the British officer enforce the summons? Yes-if he has the right of visitation, he may resort to all means necessary to its exercise. The vessel holding on its course, he fires a shot across her bow. She pays no attention to it. and he fires into her rigging; and, at last, determined to bring her to, he fires a broadside. All this, we say, he has a right to do, if he has the right of visitation. He has the right to destroy our property and life. This is not all. Suppose the American captain, standing upon his rights, bid defiance to the British commander, and refuse to show his papers; what is visit, for the purpose of inspecting the papers he may use the necessary means to make it effectual. He may detain the vessel for an indefinite period; he may order the captain under arrest; he may institute a search for the

Surely the few editors who have assented to this arrogant and dangerous pretension, have not weighed deliberately the consequences which might and would follow its recognition. If the English have a right to visit and detain our ships, and examine their papers, they have a right to use force; should resistance be offered much of the Ashburton Treaty as requires a come the resistance. If they may not use force, and to use so much force as is necessary to over detained, or examined, unless it please. English Government takes no such view. It in tends that the pretension shall be carried out It asserts the right, and assumes the authority to enforce it. If we concede this ground, it is for that Government, not for us, to say how, when, where, and for what, the right shall be exerted. Now, it may be on the coast of Africa. amine papers, now, to see whether the object of the voyage be lawful, now, to arrest fugitive criminals, now to seize British deserters or seamen. The manner may be most gentle and respectful, or overbearing and insolent; suasive or

dercive; but, it must not be for us to say. not how, or how often, when, or where, or for what this visitation is to be performed, it is in it self an abuse, incompatible with the interests of commerce, a violation of the equality of Independent States, an invasion of the Freedom of the High Seas, a gross indignity to any nation against which it may be attempted, and is inevitably calculated to involve the world in the hou

We repeat, however, let the American Government do its whole duty. Let it be as strenuous for the extinction of unlawful, as for the protection of lawful commerce. Let it demon strate by the zeal with which it hunts down slave-trading piracy under our flag, that it can sympathize with all legitimate efforts on the part of England against the slave trade, while blot upon our Government, if, while maintaining the great Principles necessary to the freedom of the seas, and the independence and equality of Sovereign Nations, it should permit them to Much can be done by the operation of armed more by a combined movement among civilized nations to bring about a closure of all ports against slave-importation, wherever now tolerated. Let Spain absolutely prohibit the importation of slaves into Cuba, and a death blow would be struck at the traffic. By the Ashburton Treaty, our Government is bound to use its exertions for the general establishment of such a policy, but we have yet to learn that a single Administration has done its duty in this respect. We are glad to see that the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer brings this provision of the Treaty to notice, and calls for its fulfilment. It says: "Let England unite with us in the accom-

plishment of the following article of the Web ster-Ashburton treaty: " Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for sup-

pressing the slave trade, the facilities for carry ng on that traffie and avoiding the vigilance of ruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations s of course the true one, but it won't work mon and unappropriated parts of the ocean, against the purchase of African negroes, the shut out the States and keep in the Star-for, tion of Africa, by trampling upon the inde dominions such markets are allowed to exist; cost what it may, the Era must be ruled out. | pendence of other States on the pretence of an | and that they will urge upon all such Powers effectually, at once and forever.'

England has exerted herself for this purpose but what has our Government done? Nothing. The Enquirer thinks the best way to carry out Cuba to this country. Perhaps it would, provided it were made a fundamental condition of annexation, that the slave trade which would then be cut off with Africa, should not be transferred to the United States, Virginia becoming the Gold Coast of Cuba! Close her ports to the importation of slaves from any quarter, and recognise the freedom of all the actual slaves in Cuba now held illegally, and annexation might accomplish the destruction of the infamous traffic. That, however, is a question involving many other considerations.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In some of the States, movements are already on foot for nominations for the next Congress We hope the People will be on the alert, and not permit themselves to be deprived of the services of tried and capable servants by men who care more for their own advancement than the welfare of the country. Rotation in office sometimes works well; sometimes, very badly. The Slaveholders, discarding all arbitrary rules on this point, are guided by circumstances. Considerations of public policy, not the pretensions of individuals, govern them. A representative, who has shown himself bold and efficient in maintaining their views and interests, they keep at his post, knowing that every year's experience increases his power. It requires the experience of at least one Congress to become familiar with its "common law," its complicated modes of doing business and obstructing business, and to acquire a position, but, in many cases, just as the representative has qualified himself to be efficient, a "green hand" is sent to take his place. The bad effects of this foolish policy have been witnessed repeatedly during the struggles on the Slavery Question. The Slave Power has its drilled soldiers and disciplinarians-its opponents depend upon raw militia Apart from this view, we have a suggestion to make to our readers, who, we suppose, are, for the most part, progressive, and under the control of Anti-Slavery sentiments. It is this—we want men in Congress to represent living issues, not dead ones-to represent the Ideas of Freedom, not the remains of Fossil Whiggery and Hunker Democracy. Do not suffer your genuine Anti-Slavery representatives to be undermined or overslaughed by men who, while assuming the name Republican, would to the Party, and constitutes its power. Take care, then, of your nominations. Hold

on to your decided Anti Slavery representatives. Tolerate no candidates who occupy a lower platform than that of the Philadelphia Convention of 1856. Have nothing to do with men who whine about " sectional issues," and turn pale at a bold utterance for Freedom.

We speak to those who regard Politics as something more than a strife between the Ins and the Outs-between an Administration and an Opposition-between Spoils Distributors and Spoils Seekers-between rival candidates for Presidential honors. You, Anti-Slavery voters, believe in certain great Principles, which you are determined shall be established by Legislation and carried out by the Administra tion. Be present, then, at every Convention for the nomination of candidates, and defeat any that does not explicitly and ably represent those Principles.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes to that journal as follows: "The Times has rendered a public service in republishing the memorandum of Lord Napier, of last December, on the African slave trade It cannot be honestly denied that the slave trade is protected and facilitated by the desecration of the American flag, and, but for the aid which it derives from thus fradulently invoking the prestige of our nationality, it would long since have been broken up. It is also true that, though the British cruisers sometimes make mistakes, in the great majority of cases the ceeds from a cause not easy to remedy. a secret sympathy in the United States with the This feeling is by no means confined to the South. The profits of the traffic are so great that the masters and owners of the sharp schooners, built, owned, and sailed, by citizens engage in it. American slave-owners derive no cuniary advantage from it, but regard the ment of their own system, and therefore up

The rejection by the House of an appropriawar feeling in that body. Others say the appropriation was altogether too small, and that an

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, announces his inten tion of running this fall for the next Congress.

It is rumored that the clerks of this city will be required to vote at the approaching municipal election; if they do so, they will lose their residence at home.

The Washington correspondent of the New

"It is shown, by the testimony before the House select committee, appointed to examine the accounts of late Doorkeepers of that body, that a regular and profitable business has bee carried on in Washington for years by old booksellers, in Congressional documents, intended for gratuitous distribution among the people. The documents are purchased fresh from the press. Union. As an instance of the abuses, the committee say that the Patent Office Report, costing the Gov ernment sixty-six cents, are retailed by th booksellers at fifteen cents a volume, and that this could not be done but for the culpable neg-

An Oregon friend writes, that he should tion of the Era in that Territory, but for the fact that money letters sent here fail of arrival. He has sent four remittances, only two of know where "the new member stands."

We also learn from our correspondent, that the Republicans of Oregon are active. At their Territorial Convention, held at Salem,

the following ticket was nominated: For Governor-John Denny, of Marion co. For Sec. of State-M. Holmes, Clochamas co. For Treasurer-E. L. Applegate, Umpqua. For State Printer - D. W. Craig, Clochamas. For Congress-T. R. McBride, Polk co.

The newspapers report that the Presi-Kansas, to argue the people into accepting the Lecompton Constitution. Other officials are already stumping Congressional districts in the free States in favor of Lecomptonism. The ty, Indiana, that the Republicans in that dis-Philadelphia Press Washington correspondent trict talk of nominating Mr. Julian for Con-

to get the names, but failed. A very intelligent tleman assures me, however, that a party has gone forward. Was there ever such infatu ation and fatality? These travelling auctioneers, who go, with hammer in hand, to knock down the people's rights, 'for so much trash as him a public supper in this city last week, could be grasped thus,' will be understood and Wednesday evening.

the propriety and duty of closing such markets exposed. They will circulate like marked en—each with his price on his back. A novel idea this, of sending out a set of Washington a base bribe! Who invented it? Congress working steadily and rapidly, but I do not think the object of this provision would be to annex | they can adjourn on the 7th of June. They have little or no margin for legislative filibus-

Notwithstanding the invitation of the Wash ington Star, some of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats refuse to come into the fold.

. THE BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY.

The original American Tract Society was formed in Boston. The New York Society soon outstripped the one at Boston, and ever since the latter has been auxiliary to the National Society in New York.

The Boston Society has recently held its annual meeting, and, as was expected, the Slavery question was the prominent one up for discussion The conduct of the parent society in New York was severely criticized. A set of resolutions was introduced, condemning the refusal of the New York Society to publish tracts upon Slavery, and were carried by a large majority. A resolution recommending secession from the Ameri an Tract Society could have easily been carried, but it was thought best to refer it to the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Society. This course doubtless was taken, with an idea to give the Tract Society an opportunity next year to retrace its steps. The Secretary of the Boston Society, Seth Bliss, who has made himself conspicuous in defending the neutral position of the Tract Society's Publishing Committee, was dismissed, and another gentleman appointed in his place.

This action upon the part of the New England Auxiliary Society indicates that the churches there will not sustain the Tract Society in its present position.

ROGER PRYOR ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

Roger Pryor, the able editor of the Richmond South, attended the recent Southern Convention, and made a long and effective speech against the reopening of the slave trade with Africa. At the close of his speech, the subjoined colloquy took place between Mr.

Pryor and Judge Jones of Georgia: "Mr. Pryor. I affirm that neither history nor posterity would applaud us in staking the Union on the revival of the slave trade. Applause. I intend no disrespect to the gentleman from South Carolina, when I declare that it is an unworthy issue; that it is a pitiful proposition that it is repugnant to the instincts of Southern chivalry. [Applause.] I say, it does not comwhile assuming the name Republican, would ignore the vital principle of Opposition to Slavery and the Slave Power, which has given birth ble and resolutions, and we of Virginia will be prepared to back vou, or to give a reason for ing in the Union [Applause] Mean time, let me entreat you to desist from an agi tation which can only divide us now and disgrace us hereafter. [Applause.] Judge Jones, of Georgia. I do not under

stand the gentleman fully. I understand him to say, that if the proposition be to dissolve the on, to dissolve it now, openly and boldly-Mr. Pryor. I say, if it be the purpose of the gentlemen who insist upon the revival of the slave trade to dissolve the Union, that they should avow it at once and explicitly. [Loud

Judge Jones. Then I ask the gentleman from Virginia whether he will go with us now, to-day, for a dissolution of the Union. [Ap-Mr. Pryor. This is my answer: I will not

take a position outside of the Union until I can go with an undivided South. [Applause.] 1 say, sir, that when you give me a case of ins and oppression sufficient to justify revolution, and give me a united South, then I will be citement, and thousands probably staid away porary in their character, but, in the judgment to go with you. [Loud applause.]

Judge Jones. If the gentleman waits for ndivided South, he will never go out of the Union. [Applause.]
Mr. Pryor. No, sir. I do not think so mean y of the people of the South as to believe tha

in the event of incontestable and adequate aggression, any State or any man will be recreant to the cause. I speak for Virginia when I say that she will never betray the interests of the

Judge Jones is unquestionably right. There will be no dissolution of the Union, if the extremists wait till the South is unitedly in favor favor disunion. Two or three States are all are often proved to be slavers after being ex-amined and released. This state of things pro-scheme, and we doubt if the majority of the It is people of any State will consent seriously to

The N. Y. Times thinks that if Mr. Buchanan wants to get hold of Cuba, his best way is to put a stop to its African slave trade.

"At present, the number of slaves imported every year is estimated at 25,000. Upon every oleration of the trade as an indirect endorse- slave imported, the Captain General receives an ounce of gold-and still further contributions are regularly made by the parties interested to the members of the Spanish Government, to secure their connivance at the traffic which tion for fortification purposes is looked apon by they have solemnly abolished and agreed to some as an indication of the weakness of the suppress. There is very little doubt that eight or ten millions of dollars are distributed ever year to high officials in the Spanish Govern ment, out of the profits of the slave trade. And appropriation of a million would finally be so long as this is the case, Mr. Buchanan may naturally expect to find Spain unwilling to sell

The New Orleans Bee says: "There is serious danger of the utter defeat Texas, and that in the very heart of the South in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products and to the consequent remunerating ment of slave labor, a feeling of settled oppos tion to Slavery exists, which, if not countered ed, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefi conferred by the act of 1850, and to incorpo rate the largest, finest, and most fertile part o Texas into the family of free States.' It would seem to be the best policy for the

South to make sure of its present territory, before it filibusters for more outside of the

The Richmond South says: "Not the least pleasing incident of the pre session of Congress is the expulsion of Lewis D Campbell, and the substitution of Mr. Vallan digham, who contested the seat of the ejecte litionist, on the ground of his election b free-negro votes. Campbell is a vulgar Bl Republican; Vallandigham is a gentleman refinement and ability. On the great question

The voters in Mr. V.'s district may as we

the new member stands with the South.

The Washington correspondent of the Phila delphia Inquirer says :

entertained, at least by some portion of the Democratic press, that Mr. Douglas was likely to be coaxed back to his old allegiance. I have since satisfied myself conclusively that there is no prospect or possibility of such a contingen-cy, and that, in this instance, with the papers alluded to, the wish is only the father to the

"Mr. Douglas carefully counted the cost, when he first decided upon his present course dent is sending a little army of office-holders to and he is not the man to look back, as did Lot's

A subscriber writes from Wayne com gress. His nomination and election would "The idea of sending a gang of office-holders | please the old friends of Freedom eastward. almost submerged by the recent powerful rains; that crops are late, not half the corn yet plant

The friends of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave

KANSAS NEWS

The Kansas correspodent of the Boston Traveller says, under date of May 13:

The news of the postponement of the land sales sent a thrill of joy to every heart, for all

The canvass for the Leavenworth Constitution is going on rapidly, most of the nominees on the State ticket having taken the stump during the present week. The "half breeds" are endeavoring to show

that there is no need of the State movement, so that but a small vote will be cast on the ccept the English swindle.

meetings are held nightly, and a pouring out good work will doubtless speed on. There is a large company of young men fitting out in this place for some point on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, where, according to the reports of hunters and Indians. lous quantity of gold, both dust and quartz, has been found. I do not think that and to be maintained at whatever cost. less than two hundred will leave Kansas this

tense excitement at Lawrence, and a force was being organized to start in pursuit of them. This information is considered reliable, though all Kansas stories are rather doubtful.

tended. The offence and violation of public law consists in the visitation, without regard to its purpose, when claimed as a right against

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. St. Louis, May 27.—The Republican's Westport correspondent gives a totally different version of the reported attack on a trading post between Fort Scott and Leavenworth. He states that those driven out from Linn county by the Montgomery band, after placing their families in safety, returned to the Territory to look after their property. They captured the men at the trading post, supposing them to be part of Montgomery's band, but on ascertaining their mistake, released them. They subsequently heard a gun fired on the side of a hill, and returned the fire, ascertaining they were the men they had released, who were now armed. A fight ensued, resulting in the death The correspondent adds, that no Missourian took any part in the affair. This seems as improbable a story as the firstpecially as all on one side appear to have en killed or wounded, and no one injured on

Commedore Vanderbilt, seeing that the great lines of Government steamers across the Atlantic are failures, has commenced running, weekly, a line of good steamers, upon his own responsibility. He adopts the plan of cheap fares, makes quick passages, and probably expects the enterprise will prove self-supporting. is but fair, since the Commodore has opposed the grant of subsidies to the old lines, that he should try his hand at the business. If he can run first-class steamers to Europe, and make them pay, certainly there will be no future need of

doubtless received a majority of the suffrages of the people of Kansas. There was little ex-

The Administration papers make great complaint of Montgomery's band of "Regulators" in the Fort Scott district of Kansas. Many of these stories doubtless are manufactured for a purpose. A Washington correspondent of a New York paper says :

"There are a considerable number of Freetate men here from Kansas. They furnish a very candid answer to the complaints of the other side, about the operations of Captain Montgomery and his band of Regulators in the cott district. They say the outrages of the people congregated in and around the vil. | the result of these communications is laid belage of Fort Scott have become intolerable, fore Congress, how far the acts in question eighborhood will be sweeping out of the old and the incoming of just demands of this Government, and at the the new inhabitants, is the question. The prospect for peace in Kansas is not favorable, repetition of the offence. Nothing short of and the next shape in which the Slavery question will be found not removed from Congress, will be in a fierce dispute over the responsibili ty for what is about to occur there.

AGGRESSIONS BY PRITISH CRUISERS.

We publish the Report and Resolutions laid before the Senate on the 28th by Mr. Mason, against American vessels in the Gulf of rest, molestation, or detention, under any pre-Mexico.

Report.—The documents accompanying the nessage of the President show a series of aggressive acts on the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico and off the West ndia Islands, by the naval forces of Great Britain, of a character so marked and extraordinary as to have fixed the attention of the

country.

American vessels, pursuing the paths of lawal commerce on the high seas, or passing near the American coasts from one domestic port to nother, under the flag of their country, have een pursued, fired into, and compelled to stop, by the public force of a foreign Power; questioned as to their destination, their cargo, and the character of their crew; required to submit to an examination of their sea-papers, and to a searching into the objects and purposes of

their vovage. In another instance, American vessels, anhored in the harbor of a friendly Power, at the port of Sagua La Grande, in the Island of Cuba, have been subjected to a public inquisi-tion by the same foreign Power, and in like manner required to exhibit their papers, and submit to question as to their destination, the cause of their absence from home, and the number and character of their crews.

It would appear from the letter of the Consul of the United States at Havana (a document accompanying the message) that no less than fifteen American vessels lying in the harbor, or in port at Sagua La Grande, were made to undergo this humiliating system of espionage, whilst six vessels on the high seas, in the Gulf the Northern papers about the murderers of of Mexico, bearing their country's flag, were, Free State men at Fort Scott, in Kansas, are as above stated, by actual exhibition and use mostly from Border Ruffian sources, especially of force, endangering in some instances the lives of those on board, compelled to stop and Republican. The author of these letters is the his pleasure to propound.

on vessels bearing the flag of the United

like causes, that vessels of the United States sufficiently vindicated by a disclaimer of intended wrong or by rebuke of the officer offendacter of the aggressions now brought to the propriety of reconstructing the State of Franknotice of the country, committed by a Power land. The Memphis Bulletin favors a division of Kentucky. Gov. Morehead is in the South, with whom we are at peace, and almost within of Tennessee, and the formation of a new State where he will remain some time; the Lieutenant

in the opinion of the committee, for the most prompt and efficient measures to arrest at once, and to end, fixedly and forever, the commis-

sion of like indignities to our flag. The documents accompanying the message disclose the fact that these acts of visitation felt that under the sales was concealed a sure and examination of American vessels were and most deadly blow at the prosperity of our sought to be justified under the plea of necessity for the suppression of the slave trade, supposed to be or actually carried on between Africa and the Island of Cuba.

The committee will not go into any inquir in reference to such alleged necessity. It is efficient for them to know that the assent of the United States, although often invoked, has never been yielded to any such system of police 18th instant. Should they succeed in this on the seas. They rest on the position, not to movement, then they will begin to feel their be controverted, that by no principle of inter way towards Lecompton, and try to persuade national law can a vessel, under the flag of its e people that the best thing to be done is to country, be visited or detained on the high seas in time of peace by any foreign Power, under The new Constitution will receive a vote of any pretext, or for any purpose whatever, with 9,000 or 10,000 against it, and about 3,000 for out the consent of those over whom the flag

The revival has reached this city. Prayer Without going at large into the question heretofore involved as to the right of inde of Spirit is confidently expected. At Leaven-worth a similar interest is manifested, and the pendent nations on that common highway of theless deem this a fit occasion to declare the principles always maintained by the United States as regulating the use of the open or high seas in time of peace, and from which are derived rights to the people of the United States admitting of no restraint or qualification

There is no right of visitation, far less of season for that section. A great many Pro- search, to be exercised in time of peace by any Slavery men are going also, and it can hardly nation on the ships or vessels of other nations. e possible to avoid a collision between the two nor can there be, so long as the sentiment o the civilized world, touching the freedom of the Boonville, Mo. May 27.- The Lawrence Re. seas, is respected by civilized men. Such a publican, extra, states that on the 19th instant, claim, therefore, having no foundation is law a party of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri or in the comity of nations, can never be toleraclaim, therefore, having no foundation is law me into a trading post, on the road from Fort | ted by an independent Power but in derogation Scott to Leavenworth, and took twelve men of her sovereignty. Neither is there any disprisoners into a deep ravine, formed them into ne, and, firing on them, killed five and wound- tween visitation at sea by the armed vessels of ed six. The ruffians then fled. There was an in a foreign Power when unattended by examination or search, or such visitations when so at-tended. The offence and violation of public the will of the party subjected to it; for were it otherwise, there would follow of course the correlative right to arrest and detain the vessel until the visitation is effected.

The committee find these principles admit ted and enforced by the opinions and the dedisions of the most eminent judicial authorities both in this country and in Great Britain. (The case of the "Mariana Flora," in the Sune Court of the United States, reported in 11 Wheaton, page 1, and in England the case of "Le Louis," decided by Lord Stowell in 1817, and reported in Dodson's Admiralty Re ports, vol. 2, page 210.) They are founded on wo simple elementary principles of public law : First, in the equality of all independent States ; nd, second, the common use, by all recognised ates, of the open sea as a highway in time of

Such are the rights and immunities of our citizens navigating the ocean which have been dagrantly violated and outraged by armed vesels of a foreign Power, in time of profound ice, and, in some instances, almost within ight of our own shores. Indignant as the American people are and ought to be at the character and persistent repetition of such agressions, yet their occurrence and gravity will ortunely supply the occasion to end, now nd forever, all future question as to this right of visitation at sea between the United States and the offending Power. And the committee ain only from recommending at once such dditional legislation as would be most effectual to protect the commerce of the country from aggressions of the character thus brought to the notice of the Senate, from the fact that the resident (as shown by the letter of the Secregiving enormous grants to other lines for car-rying the mails.

Tresident (as shown by the little of the Debte tary of the Navy acompanying the message) has already ordered all the disposable naval force of the country into the infested quarter, The Leavenworth Constitution has with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detennittee, go to the full extent of the power of the Executive, in the absence of legislative provision. It is believed, however, that they will arrest for the present further like ffences in the quarter whence they have pro seeded.

It appears further from these documents that the altered state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain which must arise from this aggressive conduct of her armed vessels has already been brought to the notice of that Power by communications from the Secretary of State, addressed to the British Minister here and to the Minister of the United States at London. It cannot be known, until alsion of the whole population. Whether the of the committee that the course of that Gov ernment will be of a character to satisfy the The same time to furnish a guarantee against the this, in the opinion of the committee, will be

compatible with peaceful relations between the 18th ult., at the age of 115 years. two countries. In the present posture of the affair, therefore, the committee forbear from recommending any additional legislation to enable the President to protect American vessels on the high seas from the aggressions of foriegn Powers; but they will not forbear the declaration that such legislation must be promptly supplied, should the rethe chairman of the Committee on Foreign Re sult show that it is needed to afford constant lations, in regard to the late aggressions which and full immunity to our vessels engaged in have been committed by British cruisers lawful commerce on the high seas from all arence or from any quarter.

In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, as the judgment of the Senate, That elong; and, therefore, any visitation, molestaby the exhibition of force, on the part of a forign Power, is in derogation of the sovereignty

the United States. Resolved, That the recent and repeated vioof war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their oyage, requires, in the judgment of the Sente, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject by the Government of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall preclude hereafter the occurence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the said he only wanted to prevent bloodshed. Kinney's party consisted of himself, George R. ction of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the igh seas from search or detention by the vesopinion of the Senate that if it become necessary, such additional legistation should be supplied in aid of the Executive power as will make such protection effectual.

submit to detention until a boarding officer was notorious Pate, who went over into the Terrisatisfied in regard to such questions as it was | tory in June, 1856, at the head of thirty Missourians, to cut the throats of Free-State men. Besides the instances above cited, officially and surrendered his men up to Old Brown, who ommunicated with the President's message, had only nine men with him. Pate's first lieuin reply to a call of the Senate, each successive tenant at that time was Brocket, who since arrival from the infested quarter brings intelli- murdered Bailey at Lecompton, and escaped gence of new and additional aggressions of into Missouri, near Fort Scott, where he head-like character, committed by the same Power, ed a gang of men, and has ever since been committing outrages upon the Free State people of the Territory. According to dispatches just It has occasionally happened heretofore, received this same Brocket is the villain who under circumstances of misapprehension, or led the Ruffians from Missouri into the Terrimisconstruction of orders, or from other and tory, to commit the horrid murders recently led the Ruffians from Missouri into the Terrihave been subjected by the armed force of a Pate, in his correspondence from the border, foreign Power to visitation and search, in viola- has undertaken to explain away the matter. tion of international law and in derogation of Let it be remembered that this Pate is the boon the independence of our flag; and in isolated companion of the notorious robber and murto Kansas, to ask the people to accept the Kansas bribe, is really being acted upon. I tried almost submerged by the recent powerful rains; sufficiently vindicated by a disclaimer of iningly.

> ng; but the continuous and persevering char- East Tennessee papers are discussing the sight of our own shores, are sufficient to arouse the just indignation of the people, and to call, and the Western corner of Kentucky.
>
> Governor is dead, and Mr. King, as President ligious purposes is used up in "cffice expenses,"

LETTEL FROM CHARLES SUMNER TO HIS

CONSTITUENTS. To the People of Massachusetts:

Two rears have passed since, while in the enjoyment of perfect health, I was suddenly made an invalid. Throughout this protracted period, smidst various vicissitudes of debility seemed to be slowly regaining the health that had been taken from me, until I was encouraged to believe myself on the verge of perfect re-

But injuries so grave as those originally received by me are not readily repaired, and a recent relapse painfully admonishes me that, although enjoying many of the conditions of a prosperous convalescence, I am not yet beyond essity of caution. This has been cor firmed by the physicians in Boston and Phila elphia most familiar with my case, who, in concurrence with counsels previously given by medical authorities in Europe, have enjoined travel, as be stealeulated to promote my restors tion. Anxious to spare no effort for this end, so longed deferred, I to day sail for France.

To the generous people of Massachusetts, who have honored me with an important trust, and cheered me by so much sympathy, I wish to express the thanks which now palpitate in my bosom, while I say to them all collectively, as I would say to a friend, Farewell ! But these valedictory words would be imperfect, if I did not seize this occasion to declare what I have often said less publicly, that, had

I originally foreseen the duration of my disability, I should at once have resigned my seat in the Senate, making way for a servant more fortunate than myself in the precious advantages of health. I did not do so, because, like other invalids, I lived in the belief that I was soon to be well, and was reluctant to renounc the opportunity of again exposing the hideou barbarism of Slavery, now more than ever trans fused into the National Government, infecting its whole policy and degrading its whole char acter. Besides, I was often encouraged to feel that to every sincere lover of civilization my vacant chair was a perpetual speech.

CHARLES SUMNER. On Board the Steamer Vanderbill New York Harbor, 22d May, 1858.

New York, May 27 .- The steamer Africa ar rived this morning, bringing dates from Liver

pool to the 15th inst. The Derby Ministry has been sustained in the House of Lords by nine majority against the resolutions of censure. The debate was still progressing in the House of Commons. The British Government grants a steamer as a tender to the frigate Niagara, in place of the Susquehanna. Experiments had been made with Hughes's telegraph instrument on the coils of cable, with the most satisfactory

It is rumored that Lord Stanley will succeed Lord Ellenborough, and that Bulwer Lytton will take the Colenial office.

William Dyer has been appointed Consul to Baltimore, and C. Tulin to Mobile.

The Bombay mail brings dates to May 24th, the news by which has been telegraphed, but is unimportant. The Commander-in-chief was about starting for Rohilcund, whilst the bulk of the army remained at Lucknow. Trade was inactive and money tight at Bom

The plenipotentiaries were assembling at Paris, and the conference was to open about the 22d. The Spanish Ministry is not yet reorganized

The Austrian fortifications in the Italian

ovinces are progressing with great energy. The dispute between Turkey and Montene gro is claiming attention. England and France have resolved to send commissioners to effect The frigate Columbia still remained at Ma-

deira on the 5th of May. From California. A guano island, containing nearly a millio of tons, it is said, has been discovered on the

track between the Sandwich and Ladrone

Islands. Specimens of the guano have been received at San Francisco. Col. Fremont arrived at Bear Valley, Mariposa county, on the 16th ult., and was we by all with the greatest rejoicing. Public respect was shown by the lighting of huge bon-fires on Mount Bullion, and the firing of quicksilver flasks heavily charged with powder, in

until a late hour. The overland mail arrived at San Diego about two weeks ago, in twenty four days from San Antonio, and the Dieguenos had burned some powder in glorification over the speed at

There is much excitement in the valleys of Plumas county, on account of a rumor that the ters addressed to persons or firms known to be Indian tribes in that vicinity have banded themon the whites. The Indians have taken some stock, and the whites are preparing to fight them. It is said that the Indians have been much abused by unprincipled white men, who have taken their squaws, and treated them in a hrntal manner.

The Legislature adjourned on the 36th ult. Sonora Guadalupe Romero died in the valley of the Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, on the Six robbers, armed with shot guns, stopped

the stage from Nevada, bound for Sacrame with \$21,000 in gold dust belonging to Wells Fargo, & Co. No resistance was made, and the robbers took the dust. The first election for officers of the city and county of Sacramento, as consolidated by act of the last Legislature, has resulted in the elec-

tion of the People's ticket by a majority of several thousand.

From Central America. We have a copy of the Panama Star and Herald of the 18th instant. Its most important items of intelligence relate to an attempt made by Col. Kinney to overthrow the local Government at Greytown. Kinney proceeded American vessels on the high seas, in time of to take down the Mosquito flag, and raise that peace, bearing the American flag, remain un-der the jurisdiction of the country to which they Kinney, it appears, alleged he was acting by of Nicaragua, and also arrested the Mayor. and, therefore, any visitation, molestadetention of such vessels by force, or Jamestown. Much excitement followed. A town meeting was held, and Kinney's arrest ordered. Just as the marshal and a large body of citizens were about to put it in force, five of the Jamestown's cutters, filled with ation of this immunity, committed by vessels armed marines, were observed, pulling towards the shore. The citizens then proceeded to the British Consul's, to await the course of events, and were engaged in making a protest, when Capt. Kennedy joined them. On hearing of Kinney's acts, and how his name had been made use of, the Captain declared that it was done without his permission or approval. He then read the protest, (having at first refused to do so,) and finding Kinney in the wrong, he

> Gliddon, R. S. Pool, Thomas S. Belland, and A. P. Dresser. After this, he (the Captain) visited the U.S. commercial agent, and then had a long interview with Kinney. About eight o'clock he sent a letter to the Mayor, saying he would not interfere to prevent Kinney's arrest, and that he only wished to prevent bloodshed. Next morning, a crowd collected, to aid the authorities in resent; but at length he agreed to surrender to the Americans. This he and his party did, and were subsequently brought to Aspinwall in the British steamer Trent.

Later from Kansas-Election Day Fixed-A Rumored Battle.

St. Louis, May 24 — Accounts from Leave worth to Wednesday last say that the board of commissioners under Mr. English's bill, as The prairies are full of water, and the rains passed by Congress, assembled at Lecompton have beaten down the grain and rendered cornon Monday, Governor Denver acting as Presi-The election was ordered to take place on

Governor Denver has arrived here. It is rumored that a battle recently occurred on the southern border, between a party of Free-State men and Missourians, in which there were twenty-one killed and eleven wounded. This is not authentic. U. S. Senator Elected.

the first Monday in August.

Henry B. Anthony, editor of the Providence Journal, has been elected by the Rhode Island to have been forgotten. This vessel was fired into by the Styx, on suspicion of being a slaver, on the 21st of March, and the fact was so re-Legislature a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. John Q. A. King is now acting Governo

St. Louis, May 25 .- Santa Fe dates to the 17th of April have been received. A party of Mexicans from Mesilla had attacked a camp of Apache Indians near Fort Thom, and butchered indiscriminately men, women, and children. Lient. Hayward had captured the Mexicans,

and held them prisoners. The grass on the plains was very good, and the outgoing trains were progressing finely.

James M. Hunt, an old and prominent resi dent at Santa Fe, died on the 16th ult. The conductor of the train from Santa Fe reports meeting with but a few Indians, and

hey were of a friendly disposition.

The mail left Santa Fe on the 1st instant, in a heavy snow storm, which continued all day.

The Courrier des Etats Unis furnishes omparison between the pavies of Great Britain and France, contending that, however superior n number of vessels the former may be to the latter, yet, in point of ability for effective service, the advantage is altogether on the side of

England possesses 556 ships of war, partly sailing, partly screws, and 162 gun-boats. To omplete the equipage of her men-of-war, England needs 150,000 men, and she is entirewithout ability to furnish them. Her present ateriel for naval service, including cabinboys, is but 59,380.

On the other hand, France has 450 ships of war and 30 gun-boats, and the personnel of the French marine is now perfectly organized in time of peace, 50,000 sufficing in time of war, 130,000 being necessary to complete the armament of all the vessels, while the population of the French coast can furnish 162,000 sailors.

A merchant of New York has written a letter o General Cass, suggesting a method by which he thinks, a satisfactory arrangement could be made with Great Britain for inquiring into the Wool, Unwashed . nationality of suspicious vessels. He recom-mends that an American lieutenant should be placed on board of every British cruiser, and that a British lieutenant should be placed on board of every American cruiser on the look-out for slavers, and that any suspected vessel should be visited and her papers exam ined by the officer whose national flag she might carry. In this way, he believes, all feelings of national honor and pride might be respected, and the ends of a visit attained without any possibility of national offence.

The affairs of our navy need looking into The people have taken so little interest in this branch of the Government, that almost any Flour, State brands. - - - *3 85 @ 3.75 Flour, State brands, extra - 4.00 @ 3.95 amount of abuse might escape detection. The fact is that we spend annually about ten milions of dollars on the navy, and this year from thirteen to fourteen millions, and when so small an affair as the present annoyances by the Wheat, white British druisers occurs, there is a demand at once for an addition to the navy. It is found that we are unprepared for so trifling an emergency as this. Six steam sloops of war and ten steam gun-boats are needed at once, so the Congressional committees say, and it is no doubt the case. But ten millions a year for the last twenty years ought to have given us by this time a very respectable navy. 107615

If our Government is sincere in its professed purpose to aid the civilized world in suppress-ing human piracy, it will fulfil its treaty as to the African fleet in letter and in spirit, and it will co-operate with Great Britain in the pursuit of slave vessels in the Cuban waters, and will take energetic measures to prevent the fitting out of slave ships from our ports. If unwilling to come up to the line of its duty in hese respects, then it should, for consistency's sake and for decency's sake, withdraw all pearance of hostility to the traffic, annul all reaties against it, and declare the traffic legitinate and proper. This would be infinitely more onorable than its present false position, by which the rest of the world is not deceived, but nly disgusted. We regret to learn by the Hartford (Conn.) papers of the death of Edward S. Bartholomew,

the American sculptor, who died in Naples of an ulcerated sore throat, on the evening of the first of May. Mr. B., who was a native of Con necticut, was one of the most promising of the younger sculptors, and his death following so afford to suffer. He has left a large number of finished works, many of which are in private galleries in New York, Baltimore, Hartford,

Mayor Tiemann of New York is doing a good work upon public robbers of all grades. Having commenced a thorough extermination of the bogus lottery swindlers, he has extended his operations to the quack doctors, fortune tell ers, and other such humbugs. He has arranged with the Postmaster General to have all let fictitions, at once forwarded to the dead letter office, instead of being delivered to any person professing to represent the fictitious concern, where they will be opened, and the money re turned to the persons sending it.

An anti-Lecompton State Convention for Pennsylvania, including all parties of the op-position, is called at Harrisburg on the 8th of July, to nominate State officers. The prospect now is that there will be a thornogh and successful union.

Connelly, convicted at Cincinnati of having iolated the fugitive slave act by harboring two runaway negroes, has been sentenced to twenty days imprisonment and ten dollars fine—not sufficient punishment to satisfy the vengeance of the negro-drivers, but enough to disgrace the court that inflicts it, and too great for an act which no humane and Christian man can consider a crime. His motion for a new trial was not granted.

Billy Bowlegs seems to be on a general bender, while making his stay in New Orleans. He is a great imbiber of spirits, to judge from the draughts which he gulped down, and, from all accounts, is a most unconcionable beggar He is something over the medium size, will weigh about 160 pounds, has a good-sized head, a fine forehead, and a keen eye.

ing, received the Turkish Admiral in a formal manner, by tendering him and his suite a formal dinner at the Revere House, at which were present the members of the Board of Aldermen, the Common Council, and a number of distinguished guests, including the Hon. Edward Everett, Commodore Stringham, of the U. S. Navy, and others. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, and

Prof. Felton, of Cambridge, are said to be the most prominent candidates for the Presidency of Harvard University, shortly to be vacated by the Rev. Dr. Walker.

Lieutenant Henry A. Wise and Mrs. Wise (daughter of Mr. Everett) left Boston on Fri-day, for Europe. Mr. Wise's health is seriously mpaired, in consequence of injuries sustain in exercising the heavy guns in the Navy Yard at Washington, about a year since; and he goes to Europe, by advice of his physicians, to take the benefit of the waters of Carisbad. On the 29th of March, the Pedro Segundo

railway, in Brazil, was inaugurated, in presence

of the Emperor, Empress, and an imp concourse of people. A bishop blessed the lo-comotives, cars, road, &c. The whole extent

of the line completed is only forty miles, and was built by an English engineer. The remaining sections, about 100 miles, are in charge of Col. Garnett, an American engineer The news from Illinois and Indiana is, that planting impossible. Ohio, it is said, is not

The Encampment of Knights Templars of Richmond. Va., have accepted an invitation of the De Molay Encampment of Knights Templars to visit Boston on the approaching anniversary of St. John's Day, on the 24th of June next, to participate in Masonic ceremonies commemora tive of the day. Among the vessels fired into in the Gulf by

British cruisers, the schooner Gordon appears

ported on her arrival at Savannah, Ga. The Baptist Examiner says that sixty per cent. of the money raised for charitable and re-

Davis's Pain Killer .- We have tested this medicine, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day, got up for the especial purpose of pecuniary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit.—Herald of Gospel Liberty. to the 18th.

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

Flour, Howard Street

Wheat, white . . Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylvania Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed Timothy Seed . Hay, Timothy 15.00 @20.00 Bacon, Sides . Bacon, Hams . Pork, Mess - . Lard, in barrels Wool, Fleece, common Butter, Roll Coffee, Java . .

NEW YORK MARKET

Flour, State brands, extra - 4.00 @ 3.95 Flour, Western Flour. Southern . . 4.40 @ Rve Flour 3.00 (0) Corn Meal 3.45 @ 1.00 Wheat, red -95 @ 72 @ 73 @ 65½ @ 42 @ Corn, white Corn, yellow Pork, Mess . Pork. Prime 10.50 @11.50 Butter, Western Butter, State Cheese Coffee, Java Wool, Unwashed . Wool, Washed . . Wool, Pulled . . . Wool, Fleece, common Iron, Scotch, Pig . Lime, Bockland 1.00 @ 0.00 Lime, common

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1858

Comprising much general information of great value, gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent coa re worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice i Many of the medical almanaes are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this lati-

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera n an be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it; it is Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmal ecember 19, 1856, says: "It is becoming more popula

supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them Please sand me an invoice of \$150 worth by the first op-GENTLEMEN: The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, i getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are ng appreciated. Lately we have a great demand for the

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ith a triumph of right, and the spirit of on From the Evening Post (New York.) "This powerful story forcibly illustrates the influence Slavery upon the social and domestic relations—in a w aspect of literature. It is a picture which, though

From the Independent (New York.) "The Anti-Slavery spirit is genuine and earnest, am an hardly fail to awaken a response in all who read it. From the New York Daily Times. "The plot is a good one, and well developed." From the Boston Daily Courier.

From the Examiner (New York.) The delineattons are exceedingly graphic and spiri From the Boston Traveller " Old Hepsy 'is a work of great interest." From the American Rantist (New York)

"It has all the facination of a regular romance, exceing, in this respect, both 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' an Dred." From the Chelsea (Mass.) Herald. "It is a powerful work, and accurate to the life. From Zion's Herald (Boston) "Had not 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' preceded it, this book

From the Congregationalist (Boston) From the Wellsboro' (Pa.) Agitator. "Buy 'Old Hepsy,' and you will never regret the ou

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No. 8 Spruce street, New York. N. B. 20th EDITION OF THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH now ready for Agents. 596 NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, June 1.—The steamship Hammo-nia, from Bremen, via Southampton, on the 18th, arrived off Sandy Hook about nine this morning, with three days later English advices. Nothing of striking interest had transpired n Parliament since the departure of the Africa. The debate on the Indian bill was adjourned

Later advices from India had been received. The city of Azinghur had been relieved. The rebels had been defeated near Futtinghur with great loss in killed, and 500 prisoners. The British loss was but 70.

A late version of the battle between the Turks and Montenegrins, at Grahove, reports that the ormer were totally defeated, and their comnander killed. They also lost their cannon and baggage, and fled to Klobach, where they re-

mained in a state of blockade. The ship Grand Duchess, from New York for Liverpool, was burnt at sea. The crew and passengers had arrived at Liverpool.

Liverpool.—The cotton market for Saturday and Monday closed with former quotations being barely maintained. Sales of two days, 12,500 bales, including 1,000 each to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs closed dull.

Consols 971. Still Later from Europe. Quebec, June 1.—The British propeller Indian, from Liverpool on the 19th, has arrived. Unfortunately, the package for the Associated

An unreliable dispatch states that breadstuffs

closed dull, but that all kinds were slightly higher. Wheat closed buoyant at an advance of 2d. @5d, Flour buoyant at 1s. @ 2s. advance. Town Destroyed by a Tornado. St. Louis, June 1.—The village of Ellison. Illinois, was completely destroyed by a tornad

on Sunday night. Fifteen persons were killed, and several others fatally wounded. Congressional Nomination. St. Louis, June 1,-The American Convention here has nominated Judge Gamble as Representative to Congress.

Departure of the Wabash. New York, June 1 .- The steam frigate Wabash sailed this forenoon for Jamaica.

Preparations to Resist Border Outrages. St. Louis, May 31.—Thirty boxes of musthe border counties by the State authorities, as is inferred, with the design of repelling the in vasion of the State by the marauding hands from Kansas, and it is probable that the militia

PREPARE FOR THE FALL ELECTIONS

The National Republican Association desire to call the attention of the opponents of the present Administration to the importance of a thorough and systematic circulation and distri-bution of tracts, speeches, and essays, bearing upon the important questions now agitating the With this view, they have issued, and will

continue to publish, from time to time, the most important speeches which have been and shall be delivered or written. We trust that all who are interested in de feating the Pro Slavery or Administration Party in the approaching fall elections, will purchase

these documents for gratuitous circulation among their friends and neighbors. The Association are appealed to for documents for gratu itous circulation to an extent far beyond their means. Under these circumstances, and as Congress is about to adjourn, we appeal to the friends of the cause throughout the several States to take this work upon themselves, and see that their several localities are fully supplied with the proper kind of documents. Heretofore, this work has been done by the Members of Congress at their own expense, but after the adjournment of Congress this responsibity will devolve upon other friends of the cause.

The very low price at which these documents are furnished, which is much less than the cost of publishing and enveloping, owing to the fac that the Association is conducted solely on the voluntary principle, puts it within the reach of every one to aid in their distribution. B. B. FRENCH, President.

L. CLEPHANE, Secretary. CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS. The National Republican Association at Washington, D. C., are prepared to furnish, both to clubs and individuals, the following list

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" S Dean, Conn.: Kansas—Slavery—The Lecompi Constitution.

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Do. Kansas Conference Bill.

P. Bliss, Ohio: Citizenship: State Citizenship, Gen

" Senator Wade, Ohio: They " Stoop to Conquer Senator Wade, Ohio: They "Stoop to Conquer;" or The English Swindle.
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WASHINGTON, D.

For the National Era. IMR CAREY ON THE HISTORY OF OUR CUR-

In his second and third letters, Mr. Carey reviews the position taken by President Buchanan regarding the evils of a paper (credit) circulation, and the remedy therefor. He considers that these views are proved erroneous by the history of our banking operations, and the 'financial disturbances to which this country has been subject. The plan of his argument is this: To assume a change in the general banking policy of the country about the year 1836-to refer its previous prosperity and happy freedom from great revulsions to the first system—to refer the frequent losses and commercial and manufacturing failures to the second. However striking some of the facts adduced may behowever much of laborious research and careful atudy they may exhibit—their value in the argument ceases when this connecting link is broken. We will endeavor to test its soundness. If it fails-though the facts are undeniablethey only prove and illustrate a new theory or

We take direct issue with the author of these letters on a question of fact. We deny wholly that, at any time, there has been effectedthough it may have been contemplated-such a change in our legislation as forms the grand point in his series of premises. We deny that there was, at the time to which he refers, any such action on the part of the National Government as affected materially and for the worse the condition of the State banks, (for which he pleads,) or has caused the recent disturbances of trade. From the variety which his repetition affords, we select the following as the shortest description of this change: "Such is the history of banking in the United States since the peace of 1783, a period of seventy-five years. during the first fifty of which, the power reserved by the States had been observed-and that, too, most scrupulously-by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and the younger Adams whereas, since that time, there has been an un ceasing effort to weaken the States, while strengthening the Central Power."

This remarkable event-about which hitherto we have been in total ignorance—this change, so pregnant with disaster and shame, happen about the year 1836, in the Presidency of Jack-

Now, we ask, what check from the National Government is there which at present operates upon the action of the State chartered banks? There is one. The Independent Treasury, or Sub-Treasury. When that was established, it met with the greatest possible opposition. It is now acknowledged by nearly all intelligent and honest merchants to be a valuable safeguard of our commerce, and a most valuable safeguard of the banks. No one, who is not blinded by the most mouldy prejudices, will hesitate to con-fess that there is nought in it to weaken the banks, or make them less safe. On the con-trary, it is true that it is a good regulator of a bad system; that it discourages the over issue of notes, and strengthens the banking institutions, and the community generally, in the oc-

currence of a commercial crisis. At the commencement of the present revul-sion the Treasury had about twenty millions of specie. Had it not been for this institution this money would have been sent to Heathendom long since; as it is, it has been disbursed for the public benefit. "What intelligent business man would dispense with the Sub-Treasury Yet we are told, in letter No. 3, that the result of the war, thus commenced" (by the General Government—"the use of circulating paper have been repudiated" by it; "vaults having been constructed in which to store the natio treasures,") which "has been since followed up"—the result in short, of the Independent Treasury Bill—"is seen in the fact that gold Treasury Bill—" is seen in the treasury is has ceased to circulate, and the Treasury is driven to the use of inconvertible notes." conclusion has not the barest, slightest foundation. It is true that the Treasury Department has issued its notes; but not as a result of the operation of the Sub-Treasury-only in spite of its partial and valuable protection. How was it in 1837? The Government could not pay its own postage bills in specie. Now, long after the banks broke down, the Treasury continued to pay out millions of real value money. If it had not been for this institution, the Government would have become bankrupt long before it did. If it had not been for this institution, it could not have had the money so long to maintain its payments, for the benefit of the country-thus breaking the shock which the derangement of the currency caused. So much for that interference of the National Power, at present, in these delicate State banking cor cerns, which, Mr. Carey thinks, causes all this commercial distress. Such is the solitary check imposed by the Government which simply receives its revenues in specie, paying its debts in specie-thus keeping the specie in the country, and maintaining a healthy circulationin part at least. And this check is clearly most valuable to the banks. But what has been the interference in the past, on the part of the National Government—what checks have been imposed—what hurtful, meddlesome laws have been enacted? Show them if you can. This change is wholly imaginary—the offspring of a mind intent on conjuring it up from the records of legislation. There has been no such difference in our financial policy. It is true that Andrew Jackson kicked over the National Bank. What then? The National Bank was

Surely, Mr. Carey should glory in this, and give thanks unto Jackson! Our limited ac-quaintance with American political history furnishes us with no other occasions in which the Government has interfered with the right of the States to charter banks of credit circulation. We do not believe that they can be found. We believe that this link-which connects the steadiness of commercial prosperity before 1836, and the fluctuations of our progress since—is entirely an invention of the adversary, (not the adversary, but Mr. Carey.) This link might give meaning and valuable significance to his other premises, as he has placed them, if it had only proved to be true and reliable. The fact is, the banks are entirely free—as far as the influence of the National Government is concerned-to issue their precious, infallible promises, at pleasure, and they do it; and the argument, which is based

a national check on the State banks-such as

Mr. Carey most earnestly deprecates. Its over-

turn left the State banks free to issue their

credit as fast as they could get it out. It is not

exactly consistent or sensible to say that the

commencement of national interference, and

the first of national checks imposed, was

movements according to the laws of the several

ble men. The letter is signed "Henry C. Ca ey-Philadelphia, December 28th, 1857."

Turning now to our Treasury, we find it al ready bankrupt, even in the commencement of this downward movement. Irredeemable paper" (the Treasury notes—20 millions, if they are fally issued) "being now substituted for gold and silver, the influx of foreign merchandise, and the efflux of the precious metals will be much promoted; and thus will the way be smoothed towards total bankruptcy—such as was witnessed in 1841 and 1842.

"I thank thee, Jew, for the word." That was the unkindest cut of all. "Irredeemable paper," your old friend, when in the guise of State-bank notes! Mr. Carey, how could you? The assertion which you make, that the substitution of irredeemable paper (and two-thirds of our paper currency is irredeemable—as the sus-pension and the specie returns of the banks show) causes the efflux of the precious metals, and the influx of foreign merchandise—this assertion which is wholly true, is a most valuable conces sion to the principle of free trade and hard

Every sensible, unprejudiced economist has known and said it long and often. But that a protective writer like yourself could do it, we never believed. Truly, if twenty millions of paper money has such a disastrous effect, what may we not charge upon the one hundred milions-and more than that-of purely credit money, which has been our circulating medi-um? Surely, if the late Government issues um? Surely, if the late Government issues "smooth the way towards total bankrupty," the credit currency, in which the people of this country have so long indulged, has applied the motive power. If that has opened the door, this has kicked us out.

Furthermore, our author cherishes a favorite impression, which he received at some time.

in some place, after some manner, and under some peculiar circumstances, that our banking institutions are maintained for the purpose of negotiating loans between those who have spare capital and those who need it in their busi ness-"places at which those who had money to lend could readily meet those who desired to borrow." Why, my dear sir, how stupid, how old-fashioned! Is it possible that you do not know that banks are established for the express, confessed purpose of making money—to "increase the capital of the country"—to "make money more plenty," &c.? Why, we suppose that the reason for the marked change in the safety of business and the security of the currency, which you have shown by your laborious and praiseworthy research, is found, not in any change of national policy, but in the simple fact, that banks began then fully to appreciate their high and beneficent mission namely, and in plain words, to increase the debt of the country; lengthen general credits; and substitute for value money a *cheap*, credit currency, exposed to all the terrible vicissitudes of credit. Such a desirable reform they have effected. You can see the baleful results of an issue of \$50,000,000 of Treasury notes, which will not probably go into general circulation. But you believe that the circulation, as the almost exclusive money of the country, of over \$100,000,000 of credit, is an unmixed good. Permit us to say, that the cause of your clearsightedness in the one case, and blindness in the other, is justly to be thus explained. The Treasury notes are issued to meet the necessities of a Democratic Administration. The use of credit money, on the ot r hand, enables large dividends of profits to be declared on the immense banking capital of the United States.

Distinguished legislators have assumed that there is \$260,000,000 of the coined money of the United States within its territory. Mr. Carey very properly asks, "where is it?" He thinks it hoarded. But very little of it. It has been used for articles of fine dress for the men and women, fine plate for the table, and fine harness for horses. Much of it, undoubtedly, has gone from the country to Europe, and thence to barbarism, in methods which have escaped the investigation of statisticians. If this true, the recipe for calling this hoarded (?) gold into circulation will not be needed. But it is worth while to consider the method by what it was according to our author, to be brough into the channels of commerce. A very pretty simile, or story, of the nature of fable and parable, is used; the moral of which is, that the country should look lovingly upon the money promises of the banks, and thus warm to genial life the hard heart of the hard money What folly! Gold only needs a fair, free, honorable circulation, and it will remain in use. Providing a substitute for it, which possesse no inherent value, drives it away. are told that the proper way to bring it back is, to acknowledge the transcendent and benefi-cent qualities of this worthless, degrading substitute, which has in a few years sent away hundreds of millions of the products of our mines. Gold goes where it is needed, filling the channels of circulation with other currency credit displaces the gold, and it leaves us. The remedy, then, for the non-circulation of gold, is to abolish the Sub-Treasury, and recognise in our national legislation the virtue of shinplasters! Does not our Government now play the part of the "Sun," watching into life this swarm of pestiferous credit? Has it not always done this? and is it not this policy which has lost to us our gold circulation Most certainly, and undeniably. F. A. W.

Such prejudices we believe to be potent to open or shut the eyes to the plainest truths.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung ST. PETERSBURGH, April 24, 1858. Since the Easter holydays the journals of St. Petersburgh have announced the fact that ten more Governments—among them some of the largest and most populous-have declared their intention of appointing committees to act upon the emancipation of the serfs. Most of the Governments have acceded to the plan. Twenty-nine have already announced officially their intention of doing so, and these contain considerably more than half the population of the entire empire. As to the activity of the committees, little is known, and probably but a few of them have yet commenced operations. On them, and on the willingness and energy of the | Anthon. Governors, depends the success of the under-

a measure which removed the greatest check ever imposed by the General Government, and left the banks free to regulate their owr POLISH FRONTIER, May 4, 1858. The Emperor has decreed that there shall be no more recruiting for the army before 1860; so that, if Russia should find herself compelled to concentrate a large force in the west, it will have to be brought in a large proportion from ST. PETERSBURGE, April 26, 1858.

It is reported that Suwaroff, late Governor General of the Baltic Provinces, has been ap-pointed Viceroy of Poland, in the place of Prince Gortshakoff, and it is confidently expected that Panin, the Minister of Justice, will shortly be replaced by some person more capable of sat-isfying the people. They desire, among other improvements, the establishment of trial by ury-a thing that would present a strange ap pearance in a small Russian provincial town. All improvements in the condition of justice depend far more, however, on the Minister of

the peasantry, that their serfdom had already been terminated by the Emperor. Some go so appearance, 52 years of age; had a fine im vigorously prosecuted. In Tauroggen it appears that a certain Herz Adam succeeded in that they could demand indemnification at the hands of their oppressors. The peasants assembled in masses, on horseback, and rode to the residence of Prince Wassiltshikoff, in Tauroggen, where they made their demands, and dedicated that the and declared that they would not return to service before they were satisfied. As we have already stated, the approach of armed forces brought them to terms. The fact of the mat-ter seems to be, that the peasants can scarcely await the time, when their servitude shall terminate; and knowing just so much of their contemplated liberation as suffices to assure them that they shall be free sometime, they have come to look upon the proprietors as leagued with the officials to delay the fulfilment of their emancipation. It is not then strange that they are easily excited to rebellion by the cunning speeches of artful and designing intriguers. From the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, May 6. The Berlin Journals contain a telegram from St. Petersburgh, dated May 3, which runs thus

"A complete programme of work has appeared, which is obligatory upon the committees of noblemen established with reference to the Serf question. It contains three divisions. The first relates to the statement of principles. the second to their application to every estate, and the third to the composition of a code of laws for the country population. For the preparation of the first part, both statistical and systematic, six months are allowed. After the expiration of this period, the serfs are to obtain the rights of the tax paying classes, but are still to remain bound to their estates until

> Correspondence of the Independance Belge ST. PETERSBURGH, April 27, 1858.

they shall have purchased themselves free-

My last letter apprised you of several reports My last letter apprised you of several reports touching the expected changes in the Administration. The same rumors, slightly varied, are still in circulation. The Prince Orloff, after having pledged all his property to the Crown, would have withdrawn, but for serious dissensions in the Superior Committee of Emancipa-tion, which is presided over by the Emperor. I am assured, on good authority, that Count Kisseleff has refused to succeed Prince Orloff, as he did to succeed Prince Gortschakoff at Warsaw. As to the Minister of War, the new arrangement of which I have spoken is still to be preserved; but there will be delay, and, during the absence of General Soukhosanette, Prince Wassiltshikoff, so after named in these letters, is to direct the Ministry as Deputy of the Minister. It is an old story revamped.

There is much talk to-day of an ukase which

is to appear day after to-merrow, and which will cut short the difficulties attending the great question of enfranchisement. Emancipation is to be pure and simple. For three years, the peasants are not to be allowed to leave their estates; but during that time, the proprietaries are to make with them the necessary arrangements for their emancipation. At the end of this period, the Government is to intervene, wherever the question may not have been set-tled, but no arrangement is to extend beyond 28 years—the extreme term for which the es tates are to be pledged to the Loan Bank. How ever, the ukase is to consecrate anew the imprescriptible right of property in the noblesse.

This new measure, according to some quid-nuncs, is not without its connection with the determination which Prince Orloff seems to have definitely taken to withdraw from business, and go abroad. I have told you that he has pledged all his estates to the Loan Bank; sev eral great landholders have done the same. This is not a report; it is a fact—at least, it comes to me from a source by which I have never been deceived.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK. Distressing Suicide of an Author.

Henry William Herbert, better known by his writings as "Frank Forrester," committed sui-cide on Monday morning, at the Stevens House, in New York, by shooting himself through the left breast. He had, it appears, for some weeks been very depressed in spirits, owing to his separation from his second wife, to whom he had but a short time been married. What caused the separation is not known, further than that some woman had made mischief between them, as is alleged in a letter from the deceased.

On Sunday, Mr. Herbert sent for his friend Mr. Authon, and requested him to remain with him as long as possible, as he was lonely and depressed. He told Mr. Authon that he intended to commit suicide on the same day of the month upon which he was married the second This was on the 16th of February last It did not occur to Mr. Anthon at the time that Sunday was the 16th of the month. He first thought of committing the act over the grave of his first wife, in the cemetery at Newark but altered his intention in that respect. Mr. Anthon remained with him, sitting up with him till 2 A. M., trying to prevail upon him not to commit the rash act, but he seemed determined. While they were in Mr. Herbert's parlor to gether, at the above-mentioned hour, Mr. Herbert retired (apparently for a moment) to the bed-room adjoining, when Mr. Anthon heard the ischarge of a pistol. In another moment Mr. Herbert came reeling out of the room, exclaiming, "I told you I would do it," and fell upon the floor. The charge having entered his breast. and passed through his lungs, he died in a few minutes, of hemorrhage. He left letters addressed to the press, to the coroner, and to Mr.

In his letter to the press he implores silence that his good and his evil deeds may be interred with his bones; declares that all his writing have been put forth with good intentions; and that under the pressure and temptation of poverty and necessity he had done things of which he was ashamed, and probably would not under the same circumstances do again. He then

"For justice's sake, for charity's sake, for God's sake, let me rest. I bear an honorable name: I have striven hard, in great trial, in great temptation, in a foreign country, in a lse position, among these who did not haps could not-sympathize with me, to keep it honorable. As you would have your own name honored, and your sons preserve them to you, I charge you do not dishonor me. * * ask no praise—do not praise me—probably I deserve none. I deserve reproach, doubtless, for I am mortal, and have sinned; say so, then, of me, if you say anything, and let my sins go depend far more, however, on the Minister of Finance than on the Minister of Justice; for, so long as the latter is denied the privilege of giving the judges and their assistants adequate to how far they have palliation—how far they deserve pardon. Remem-

were only quelled by the advance of a large body of hussars. They will perhaps continue for some time longer, and make the circuit of the Empire. Their cause is said to be the er- for him. His novels at once seized the public roneous idea which has gained ground among attention, and soon gained him an envisable fame. He was a man of tall and commanding far as to say that the priests were the instigators agination, and strong power of conceiving of the outbreaks. The investigation is being character; his rich store of learning gave him unusual facility of expression, and his cultivated taste taught him as by intuition what was best. convincing the people that they had been suffering the infliction of serfdom for years after they had been liberated by the Emperor, and that they could demand indemnification at the his country; his pursuits and tastes inclining him to the life of a sportsman and the study of natural history. His first wife died some years (purchased for him by his English friends.) where Mr. Herbert was married the second time, to a beautiful and accomplished lady. Latterly he had suffered much from ill.

He leaves an aged mother living in England, a sister who was married in this country and sailed in the last steamer, and a brother who is Governor of the Channel Islands, besides a son in the British army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts of the various religious and benevolent organizations, that held their anniversary meetings in New York last week, have been better sustained for the last year than could reasonably have been expected. We

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American Tract Society	420,585	\$383,153	t
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May 1, 1858 - nine	227 240	183,736	ě
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ry Society	178,060	175,971	I
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eign Missions	205,768	223,977	3
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Society	162,617	183,662	8
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Union	12,316	11,268	8
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Society	5,679	5,818	2
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Missionary Society	44,507	52,095	19
American and F. Baptist			10
Bible Society	45,000	40,125	L
New York Bible Society	21,755	18,712	Ł
American and F. C. Union	76,296	79,603	Į,
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May)	56,025	55,525	Đ
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Union	15,538	13,039	b
Seamen's Friend Society	23,812	25,236	L
Female Guardian Society	30,353	49,719	Į.
Female Magdalen Society	3,334	2,925	Ð
American Anti-Slavery So-			ı
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The Mr. Hayne appointed to fill Senator Evans's place from South Carolina is a brother of Gen. Hayne, famous for his encounter with Mr. Webster on the nullification question in 1832. He was opposed to his brother's course in regard to nullification, and is now by the fire-eaters considered as a conservative. It was supposed a Mr. Chestnut, a noted "fire-eater" orator of South Carolina, would have been appointed, and the Governor's selection of Mr. Hayne, in his stead, indicates his tendencies as ate admission to Mr. Quintin Dick. The a Southern conservative or Union man-i. e., a vant, supposing he had some message from Mr. man who does not believe in dissolving the Union, if the South cannot have its own way always on the Slavery question. It is reported that it was the intention of the leaders Quintin Dick?" "It is, at your service." in the Legislature to elect Mr Chestnut at the time Gov. Hammond was chosen to succeed Mr. Butler; but the complimentary plurality vote to Gov. Hammond, that the program first included, unexpectedly proved a majority, and he was chosen by accident. A somewhat similar slip occurred in a Congressional Convention in the Berkshire district, a few years ago, when an informal ballot settled the question long before it was intended it should be settled: and everybody felt very awkward, especially those who had given "only a complimentary vote" to the successful candidate, intending when the the real contest came to support a dif ferent man.—Springfield Republican.

A Story about Lying. Davidson College, North Carolina, contrib-utes a good story of a man with a very bad habit. As it is all about lying, the reader may

believe it or not, as he likes:

"In the old North State lives a certain John Long, who draws a long bow whenever he has anything to tell, and his character for truth and veracity has been below zero for many years. Captain Johnson had been so taken in by one of John's outrageous stories, that he said

to him, in a pet:
"If you make me believe one your lies again in a month, I'll give you fifty dollars!"

John pretended to be hurt by the offer, and went off. A few days after he was riding by the captain's, post-haste, on horseback, when the captain called out to him:

"I say! hello, Johnny! stop and tell us a lie or two this morning !"

John rode on, but cried out most dolefully 'No time for lying now; brother Jimmy has'

just been killed in the machine, and I'm going for the old folks." On he went. Captain Johnson ordered his horse, and rode over to see the dead man and offer his services. but found him alive and well, ginning cotton

and in no danger of the machine. Just then, John rode up and demanded the fifty dollars. The captain declared it was a rascally trick, but he would have had to pay the money if John had not let him off,

There are twelve ex Governors in the United States Senate, two in the House, and three in the Cabinet. Those in the Senate are Hamlin of Me., Allen of R. I., Seward of N. Y., Bigler of Pa., Reid of N. C., Hammond of S. C., Fitzpatrick of Ala., Brown of Miss., Bell and Johnson of Tenn., Crittenden of Ky., and Polk of Mo.; and Gov. Grimes of Iowa and Gov. Powell of Ky. are elected to the next Senate. Messrs. Smith of Va. and Quitman of Miss. are the only ex-Governors in the House.

The late Col. McClung, of Mississippi, once got into a dispute in the office of the Prentiss House, at Vicksburg, with a rowdy, when, to end the matter without further delay, he took the rowdy by the "nape of the neck," led him to the door, and kicked him into the street. The kickee picked himself up, and walked away, and here the matter ended.

Quarterly Review.

A snob is that man or woman who are always pretending before the world to be something beter-especially richer or more fashionable than they are. It is one who thinks his own po sition in life contemptible, and is always yearning and striving to force himself into one above, without the education or characteristics which belong to it; one who looks down upon, despises, and overrides his inferiors, or equals of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, fawn upon, and flatter, a richer or a titled man, not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a Christian man, but because he has the luck to be rich or consequential. - Thack-

Mr. Charles Dickens, baving given many pubsince, leaving a child, on whom was settled the country seat called "The Cedars," near Newark, the benefit of the public, he is now going to apply the old proverb, and read for himself. VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.-Imagine

a bridge seven times and a half longer than Waterloo Bridge. or not a great deal less (176 feet) than two miles; imagine the span between the central piers to be 330 feet wide, and the other spans—twenty four of them—242 feet; imagine this bridge to be a tube, like the one over the Menai Strait; and you will have a general idea of a work now actually in progress—the Victoria Bridge at Montreal. But the idea will be a very vague one; and to bring it more into shape, you must imagine that the river spanned by the monster tube runs frequently at the rate of ten miles an hour, and that it brings down the ice of 2,000 miles of lakes and upper rivers with numerous tributaries, and piles it at Moncould reasonably have been expected. We give a table of the figures, compared with the same for the previous year:

1856-7. 1857-8 thickness and solidity of the work, and be able to suppose piers, or supports, containing some 6,000 and some 8,000 tons of masonry. The shole weight of masonry in the bridge, when completed, will be about 220,000 tons, and the bulk three million cubic feet. The faces of the piers looking towards the current terminate in sharp-pointed edge, while the sides present to the avalanches of ice only smooth, bevelled-off surfaces. The stone is a dense blue lime-stone; "scarcely a block of which," says the Canadian News, from which we obtain these particulars, "is less than seven tons weight, and many of those exposed to the force of the breaking up ice weigh fully ten tons. The blocks are bound together, not only by the use of the best water-cement, but each stone is clamped to its neighbors in several places by massive iron rivets, bored several inches into each block, and the interstices between the rivet and the block are made one solid mass by means of molten lead." The tubes will be from nineteen feet high to twenty-two and a half feet in the centre, and their uniform width will be sixteen feet, the rail-track being five feet six inches, the national railway-gauge of Canada. The total weight of iron in the tube will be 10,400 tons. The bridge, it is calcu lated, will cost altogether about £1,250,000. Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. M. A. Ross are the architects of this great work, and Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, the contractors. "There can be no doubt," says the Canadian News, "that without the Victoria Bridge, the large and comprehensive traffic-system involved in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway could only be partially and, by comparison, in ffectually carried out at a very great cost. Montreal is the terminal point of ocean naviga-tion, and is connected with the Lower St. Lawrence and the ocean on one side, and with Total\$2,106,443 \$2,081,807 the great Canadian and American lakes-extending 2,000 miles into the heart of the continent-on the other. It is also the centre from which lines of railway now radiate to Portland Boston, and New York, and to which lines will converge from the Ottawa and the other rich though as yet only partially developed, districts

The late Mr. Quintin Dick once entertained a large party to dinner, when a sailor knocked violently at the door, and insisted on immedi-"By Jupiter! I'm glad of it. Give us your hand, old boy! My name is Dick Quintin; and, by the powers, we'll have a drop of grog together!" The effect on the company may he easily imagined. Mr. Dick took it in good humor, gave the man half-a-crown, and told the servant to take him into the kitchen, and give him plenty to eat and drink.

From the London News, April 17. REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE BY FRANCE.

The great irregularity of the West African

mail steamers has of late interrupted the cur rent of the history of the notorious Regis con tract for supplying the French West Indies with purchased Africans. The last arrivals, however, put us in possession of some addition al facts, quite conclusive as to the character of this traffic. Subsequently to the news that the Portuguese authorities had refused to allow the French purchase of negroes within the limits of the province of Angola, our readers may recollect that advices from the West Indies an nounced the arrival in the French Antilles of one of M. Regis's ships, with a cargo of 800 Africans, 100 of whom lost their lives in an attempt to land them. But hitherto there has been nothing positively known as to where this unhappy batch of negroes was obtained. The African mail just arrived fills up this hiatus in the melancholy and miserable tale.

It seems that the Stella, after being joined by another ship, the Clara, proceeded beyond the territorial limits of Angola, and there found barracoons filled with slaves belonging to the Cuban charterers of various American vessels which have been seized, (equipped for traffic but without national papers on board,) and sent to the Vice Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone for adjudication. A bargain was soon struck with the agents in charge of the barra coons. Eight hundred of these slaves, who had been captured in the regular course of the internal slave trade, and brought down to the coast for exportation, were bought for the Stella, and 400 for the Clara. Of the 800 purchased for the Stella, 600 were shipped in one day; so hurried and unscrupulous were the French agents engaged in this disgusting and cruel transaction. The only thought or care they had was whether the negroes they drove from the barracoons on board the ship were in physical plight to bear a voyage across the Atlantic. That ascertained, into the hold and between decks they were thrust, with an expedition that defies all Spanish competition or rivalry.

And from the slave barracoons southward

of Angola, on the west coast of Africa, these 1,200 negroes were carried by the contractors of the Imperial Government of France to Martinique and Guadaloupe. What may have been the mortality of the middle passage is not stated. But it is known from other sources that 100 of the Africans so bought were swamped, and perished on the coast of one of

whence they rapidly spread in the interior of Lithuania, towards Grodno, Minsk, Smolensk, and Orel. They were most formidable in Tauroggen, near the Prussian frontier, and Tauroggen, near the Prussian frontier, and bundled approach to the sea by a charge of three thousand pounds of guppowder, and thirty thousand pounds of guppowder, and thirty thousand the Spaniards had outbid the sand tons of material were thus instantaneously removed from the line of the works.—London the slaves crammed into barracoons of a large bundled approach to the sea by a charge of three commerce. The Spaniards had outbid the sand tons of material were thus instantaneously removed from the line of the works.—London the slaves crammed into barracoons of a large bundled approach to the sea by a charge of three commerce. The Spaniards had outbid the sand tons of material were thus instantaneously removed from the line of the works.—London the slaves crammed into barracoons of the slaves crammed into barracoons. for Spanish account: In this rivalry the French are surely the greater delinquents. What the Spaniards did was at all events a breach of their own municipal law; it was the erime of private citizens outraging the laws of their own country. But in the other case, it is the French Government that, clothed with all the moral and physical force of the foremost of Europern Powers, appeared on the west coast of Africa to revive a slave trade which for thirty years previously had been suppressed, so far as regarded Frenchmen. If for no other fault than this, the French Empire merits the execration of Christendom.

For mark the result, even when M. Regis

failed because the Spaniards outbid him. The

King of Dahomey—who, since the blockade of his coast and the expulsion of his creature Kosoca from Lagoa, had confined his annual sacrifices of human lives to some 25 or 30, many of whom he purchased with cowries— excited by the demand for negroes at Whydah, has this year sallied forth in person, and at the head of a considerable force has surprised a town on the confines of the Yoruba country, and carried off thence between 1,400 and 1,500 of its inhabitants, either to sell or to slaughter. This horrible success will still further stimulate Gazo to the recovery, if that be possible, of his former greatness, which rested on the trade. Already, it seems, he has despatched messengers offering assistance to a deposed Yoruba chief, and proposing to carry war into the Yoruba country. So that not only has the Regis contract disturbed most seriously the rising commerce of the Bight of Benin, and revived the slave trade there, it also threatens to arrest all that internal progress on which good men had their eyes so attentively fixed, and to revolutionize a large district where, under the auspices of England, peace, industry, and prosperity, had to all human appearance

taken deep root. Let us for a moment contrast these proceedings with the news of English proceedings brought by the same mails. The Government expedition still remained near Rabbah, waiting patiently for the arrival of another steamer up the Niger. There they saw two great native caravans, one going to, the other coming from, Illorin. One of these caravans could not, it is said, have contained fewer than 5,000 persons, and upwards of 1,000 beasts of burden. The caravan on its way to Illorin carried immense quantities of native produce; that returning from Illorin was laden with European goods; and in the latter was an Arab who had seen the English troops at Stamboul going to fight the Russians, and who had visited Gibraltar and other places in the Mediterranean. Here surely we have evidence that the interior of Africa-of negro land-is not a land of despair such as the French and our West Indians picture it, but a garden of hopefulness. From Rabbah (which is to be rebuilt) a line of communication between the expedition had been established with Lagos, and large supplies were being regularly sent with perfect safety over-land. Indeed the whole intermediate country appeared deeply interested in rendering every facility for this intercourse; and Lieutenan Glover, of the expedition, has gone on to Sierra

Leone to equip himself for a journey from the banks of the Niger to Egypt.

Let France, then, persist, if such be the pleasure of the Empire, in reviving the slave trade. The revival may temporarily retard and interfere with our nobler policy, but it will not arrest or terminate it. And if the comparison be to our advantage, the blame and the shame belong to a Government which concluded so wicked a contract as that formed with M. Regis. Unhappily, the Regis contract is not the only evidence of the change of policy in the slave trade which distinguishes the French Empire from the Monarchy of 1830 and the Republic of 1848. The project of law just introduced to the Corps Legislatif, enabling French citizens to become slaveholders in for-eign countries, is devised in the same unscrupulous spirit of materialism which purchases negroes out of slave barracoons, and consigns them to a compulsory apprenticeship for inadequate wages in Martinique and Guadaloupe. The fact is indeed only too apparent, that France is again rapidly becoming a Pro-Slavery and slave-trade State, and that not by the choice of its people, but by the will of its ruler.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Sixth Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsylyania will convene at Longwood, near Hamorton, Chester county, on FIRST DAY, the 30th of Fifth onth, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue its session

probably, for three or four successive days.

The friends of Truth, Purity, and Progress, however named or nameless, are cordially invited to aid us by their presence and co-operation
OLIVER JOHNSON,

HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, JOHN WILLIAM COX,

And others.

Communications for the Meeting may be addressed t
Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester county, Pa., or t
Oliver Johnson, Anti-Slavery Office, New York.

Longwood Meeting-house is one mile west of Ham ton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Stranger are informed that a daily mail coach runs to the latte place, from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the Meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Long-wood is 13 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilming

Theodore Parker and C. C. Burleigh intend being at the Yearly Meeting.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Maine will meet in Convention a Augusta, on Thursday, the 24th day of June next, at ter o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor and to transact any other business that may proper come before the Convention. The basis of repr on will be as follows:

Each city, town, and plantation, shall be entitled to o delegate. Each city, town, and plantation, that ca seventy-five votes for the Republican candidate for Go and one delegate to every hundred votes for said cand date in 1857 above seventy-five.

JOHN L. STEVENS. J. M. DEERING. B. D. PECK. SIDNEY PERHAM.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Greatly Improved Schedule for Summer Travel

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY between Bal

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY between Baltimore and all portions of the West, Southwest, and On and after May 10th, the Trains will run as follows: First—The Baltimore and Cincinnati Express mail starts (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M., arrives at Wheeling at 12:20 P. M., connecting at Benwood with Central Ohio trains for Columbus, Cincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincinnati at 11:30 A. M.

Second—The Cincinnati and St. Louis Express leaves (including Sundays) at 5:05 P. M., connecting at Benwood at 9:30 A. M., with Express train for Cincinnati, reaching there at 8 P. M. next day, sand connecting directly with Express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St Louis, Kansas, etc. Time from Baltimore to Cincinnati only 27 hours, and to St. Louis only 42 hours.

Third—The Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, and Northwestern Express, leaves (except Saturday) at 10 P. M., arriving in Wheeling at 5:50 P. M., and making close connection for all the above and intermediate points beyond the Ohio river.

TO REPUBLICANS. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Washington, Me

importance, to the Republican Pa ring a majority in that Congress, ca pensable requisite to success in th dential contest. Shall we have a through strenuous efforts on the friends. We have a wily and enemy to contend with. They

ters and other officials. Will we We trust not. In order that we may have th above mentioned, we must secur Representatives from the Nor above the number we have in the gress. There are about that nun cratic (so called) members now from the North, who were elected under two thousand. Districts t ed we can and must secure. H do it? This question we propos

One of the agencies by which

of thousands at work, in the shap

can be effected is, by a thorough tribution, in these mis-represent such documents as will be bes the will to just actions on the question of the day—the usur slave power, through the servilit tions of the Propagandist par hardly suggest that the present is able time, in consideration of th of the dominant party, to accomd desire. And yet, if care be n very disruption of the Democra prove the destruction of our of many seem to be relying so coninuring to our benefit, that the necessary to put forth any spec

all such we say, beware. Impressed with the importanthese Administration or Pro-Sla sional districts, at once, with suc will aid in accomplishing the ob the National Republican Associ ngton City, which was organize ly on the voluntary principle, w circulated some 4,000,000 of doc the last Presidential campaign, to take this responsibility and lal selves, knowing the truthfuln adage, "that what is everybed nobody's business." In fact, m zation has the same facilities f nce of this work.

Here, at the seat of the Gener where the Congress of the Uni embled, we have peculiar facil up political tracts and docum hrough the members of Congre lists of names, and having docu

forded elsewhere.

We propose, at this time, to d ion solely to those districts now in Congress, relying upon the members of Congress to take care of their own districts, whi attended to, will impose upon a tax of time and money as car expected of them, and the exte

few have any just conceptions.

But, notwithstanding this g
voluntary service brought to or veloping and circulating of there are other heavy expense which must be paid for-such

per, and preparation of docume Now, in order to carry ou plan of a free circulation of su in mis-represented Congressiona must be placed at our disposa The Administration Party are with no lack of funds. Eac of Government clerks, (whose and upon whose salaries a reg

is levied by the chiefs of bure The Republican Party has chinery to put in operation, no just and proper that such de should be resorted to in order to party purposes. Whatever fur by it for party purposes is fering of a free people in the fr to such we now present our for funds, to enable us to carry

have undertaken and in whi common interest. We hope every Republican the present Administration, wh peal may meet, will consider dressed to him, and will forw lay, whatever sum he may be tribute, and urge upon his fr

The cause of Freedom dem efficient action in the part of a

We need for immediate us we have it? Contributions may be sent of

retary, (L. Clephane,) or duri Congress to any of the Repub All contributions received knowledged. B. B. Frence Lewis Cleph

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